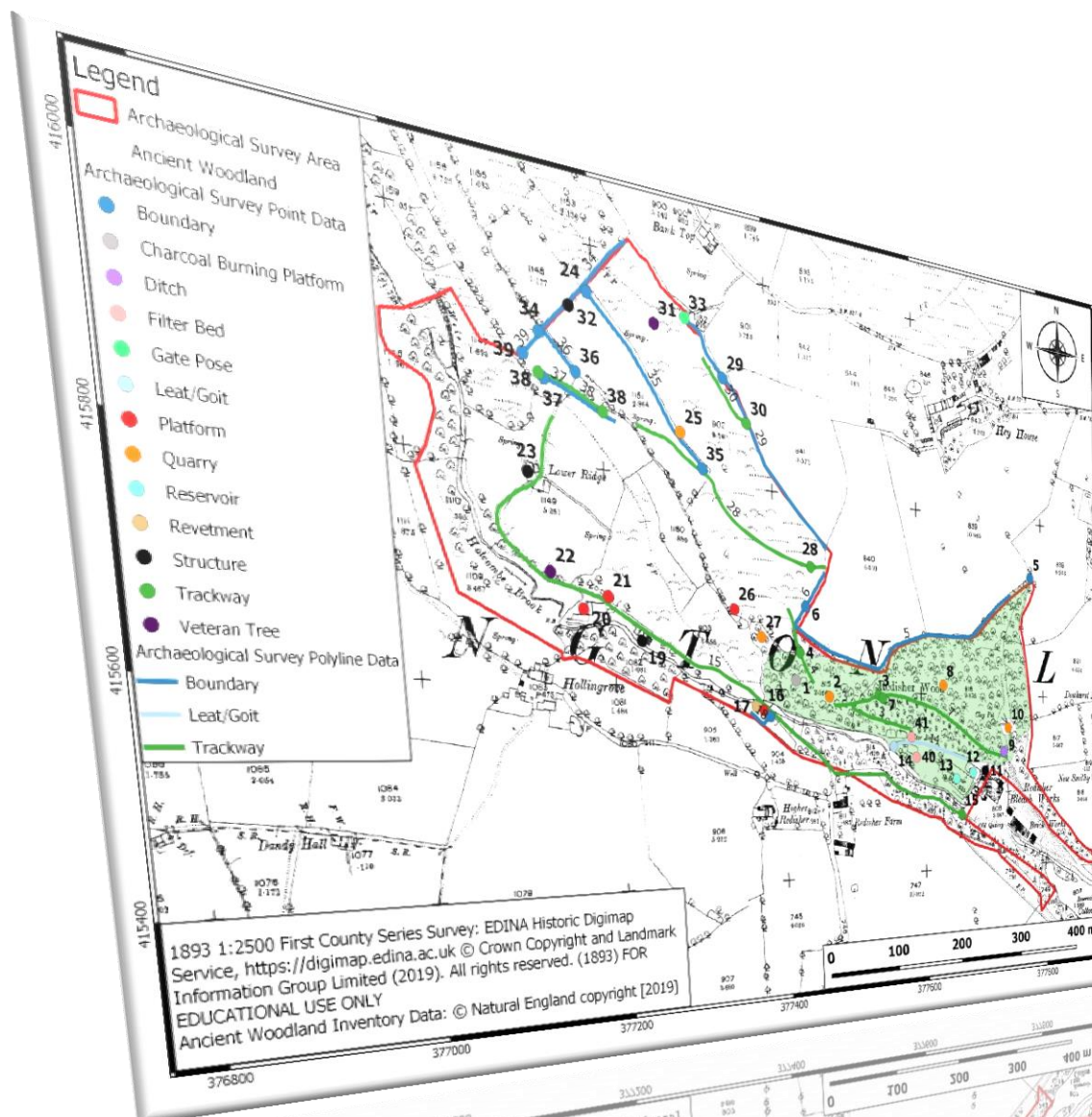




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## Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage Redisher Wood, Holcombe An Archaeological Woodland Survey

*Pennine Prospects  
Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage Project  
Report No: PP27/270319*

# **Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage Redisher Wood, Holcombe: An Archaeological Woodland Survey**

Pennine Prospects

Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage Project

March 2019

Report No: PP27/270319

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## **Summary**

*This report discusses the results of an archaeological woodland survey undertaken on behalf of Bury Council, at Redisher Wood a Local Nature Reserve, Holcombe, within the Metropolitan Borough of Bury, Greater Manchester. Over an area of 19.7 hectares (48.7 acres), 41 previously unrecorded features of archaeological and historical interest were identified and catalogued for the purpose of both updating the historic environment record of the region; and to highlight any recommendations for the future management of the property.*

*The majority of the features recorded during the field survey undertaken between the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> March 2017 relate to post-medieval industrial activity and enclosure.*

*All of the features identified are of local significance.*

## **1.0 Introduction**

This report was compiled as part of the Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage project. This three year project (2016-2019) is jointly funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund, Yorkshire Water, Green Bank Trust and Newground Together, and aims to identify, record and interpret the historic environment of woodlands across the South Pennines (National Character Area 36 – Natural England, 2014).

Led by Pennine Prospects, the project recognises, as a result of a desk-based study, *'Hidden Heritage of the South Pennine Woodlands'* (Brown, 2013), that ... “*number of sites recorded on the HER (Historic Environment Record) does not represent the true nature of the surviving archaeological resource*”. The report highlights that this underrepresentation (and general lack of knowledge) was the primary threat to woodland archaeology.

The Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage project therefore seeks to enhance the historic record for woodland across the South Pennines by means of a structured programme of archaeological walkover surveys. Where appropriate these surveys will provide the opportunity for members of the public, heritage and youth groups to engage and contribute towards the investigations.

Archaeological features to be recorded within areas of woodland can represent the whole of human history and use of the landscape. Features relating to the woodland itself can include historic or veteran trees; woodland boundaries; charcoal burning platforms; storage platforms; cottage sites; trackways and mills. Features may also predate the current woodland and represent prehistoric-medieval field boundaries; settlement sites or stones such as Bronze-Age cup and ring carvings.

The information collated during the field surveys will be deposited in the form of an archaeological report (ClfA, 2017) and digital record to the landowner and the regional Historic Environment Record. This data will not only guide future research into the region, but also support and promote the preservation of the historic environment as a part of any future management programmes within woodlands.

## ***2.0 Aims and Purpose of Assessment***

This investigation forms a baseline record of the archaeological and historic features contained within the property. The general aims of the archaeological woodland survey described in this report were to:

1. Develop a history of land use for the property from readily available historic and archaeological documentation.
2. Identify previously unrecorded archaeological features and sites across the property.
3. Revisit and assess the condition of previously recorded archaeological features and sites across the property.
4. Provide management recommendations concerning each of the historic assets identified and recorded. This information will support any future management works within the woodland.
5. Produce a database (Appendix 1) for use by the landowner and Lancashire County Council's Historic Environment Record.

## **3.0 Methodology**

### **3.1 Location and Geology**

Property information including any digital property mapping data was obtained from the landowner. Data concerning the statutory and non-statutory conditions of land and habitats both on and within the vicinity of the property was obtained from Natural England and made available for commercial use under the [Open Government Licence](#). In addition the Natural England maintained [MAGIC](#) website was consulted. The webpage provides authoritative geographic information about the natural environment from across government. The information covers rural, urban, coastal and marine environments across Great Britain.

Site geological and soil data was obtained online from the British Geological Survey [OpenGeoscience webpage](#). The data was downloaded and displayed using QGIS 3.2.2 Bonn, an Open Source Geographic Information System (GIS). Site maps were produced at a scale to best illustrate the full extent of the woodland under investigation.

### **3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background**

Previously collated historical and archaeological data concerning the site under investigation (which includes a 200m buffer around the area) was obtained from Lancashire County Council's Historic Environment Record as well as a search of the [Heritage Gateway](#). Listed building; parks and gardens and scheduled monument data was obtained from the National Heritage List for England and downloaded as shapefiles from [Historic England](#).

### **3.3 Map Regression**

Historic map regression of woodlands will be undertaken as a means of identifying a broad account of landscape change and use. Where possible the available map coverage (which included 1st – 3rd Edition County Series Survey, 1st – 4th Edition National Grid and land utilisation mapping) were georeferenced using QGIS 3.2.2 Bonn and shapefiles produced to provide site specific data to map the historic

development of woodlands and the immediate surroundings. The Shapefiles are included within the digital appendix.

### **3.4 Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR)**

Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data was consulted to support the historic map regression and walkover survey elements. 'Bare-earth' Digital Terrain Model (DTM) LiDAR tiles and Digital Surface Model (DSM) tiles at a resolution of 0.25m were downloaded from the [DEFRA Survey Data Download](#) webpage. The dataset 'Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0'. The tiles were converted from an American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) format to a raster format using QGIS 3.2.2 Bonn. The tiles were merged to create a single raster layer; a slope algorithm was then applied to create a model suitable for the analysis of the survey area and its immediate surroundings.

Two DTM 1m tiles and Two DTM 50cm tiles were merged and analysed as part of the assessment. The ASCII tiles consulted were:

1m Digital Terrain Model Tiles: sd7616\_DTM\_1m; sd7615\_DTM\_1m

50cm Digital Terrain Model Tiles: sd7716\_DTM\_1m; sd7715\_DTM\_1m

### **3.5 Level 1 Reconnaissance Survey (Field Survey)**

The field survey was undertaken between the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> March 2017. The investigation was systematic (where possible), with each woodland parcel walked in transects. Linear features encountered whilst walking each transect (such as relict field boundaries and trackways) were recorded in their entirety, before continuing along the transect.

Each archaeological feature encountered (such as quarries, platforms and relict boundaries), was recorded in a field notebook and transcribed into an EXCEL spreadsheet (see Appendix 1). The information recorded included:

- **Grid Reference** (*using a handheld Garmin GPSmap 64s*)
- **Site Name**
- **Site Type** (*i.e. cottage site; quarry; charcoal burning platform; trackway*)

- **Description** (*i.e. dimensions; interpretation*)
- **Period** (*i.e. prehistoric; roman; medieval; post-medieval; modern; unknown*)
- **Condition/Threat** (*i.e. erosion caused by livestock*)
- **Recommendations** (*management suggestions*)
- **Reference** (*i.e. photographic reference; historic map reference*)
- **Importance** (*i.e. Local – Regional – National*)

### **3.6 Field Conditions**

The survey area covered 19.7 hectares (48.7 acres) and was undertaken during cool, clear conditions. Ground conditions were damp, and in a number of areas waterlogged. Due to the density of ground vegetation (particularly brambles and rhododendron) and to the steepness of slope access to certain areas was limited during the survey.

## 4.0 Location and Geology

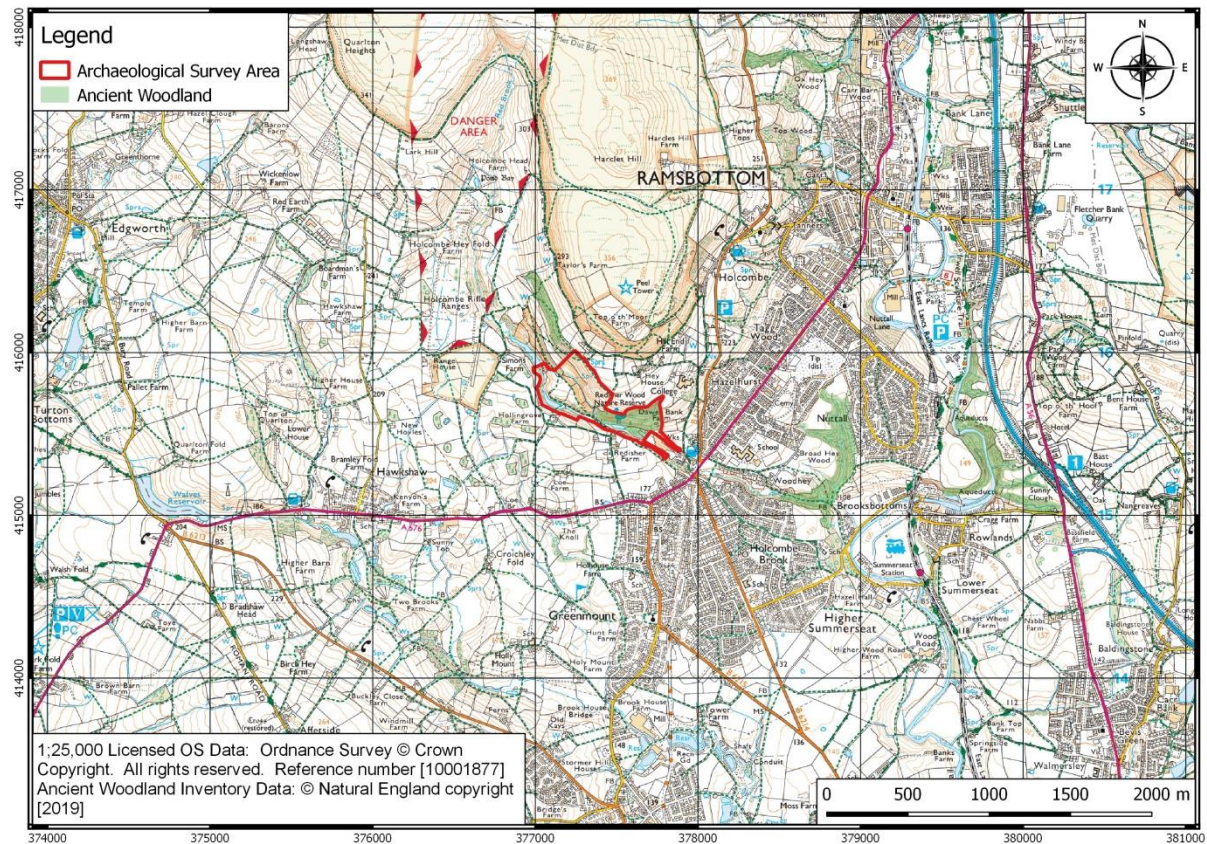


Figure 1: Location of Redisher Wood, Holcombe, Metropolitan Borough of Bury, Greater Manchester in relation to its immediate surroundings. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Reference number [10001877]

The Bury Council Property of Redisher Wood (figure 1; NGR: 377502 415644), is a Local Nature Reserve located in Holcombe, situated in the north of the Metropolitan Borough of Bury, Greater Manchester. The site lies approximately 1.6km (1mi) north of Greenmount and 6.4km (4mi) north-northwest of Bury. Approximately 500m to the northwest of the survey area is MOD Holcombe Training Area.

The area recognised as ancient semi-natural woodland is located within the east of the surveyed area (figure 2), and has been continuous woodland since at least the 1600CE (Kathryn Sather & Associates 2010). The 4.7 hectares (11.6 acres) of Ancient Woodland is home to a number of woodland bird communities and is famous for its Bluebells and Lesser Celandines (Bury Council 2019). As well as the ancient woodland, the survey area included an area of mixed woodland and scrub to the west. Both areas occupy the steep, south-facing slopes and basin of Holcombe



Brook valley, which includes a low ridgeline at the foot of the roughly northwest-southeast orientated valley. To the south of the ridgeline flows Holcombe Brook whereas to the north is a shallow beck, issuing from a spring to the northwest. To the southeast the spring line flows into Holcombe Brook at the end of the ridgeline via a waterfall, exposing the underlying bedrock.

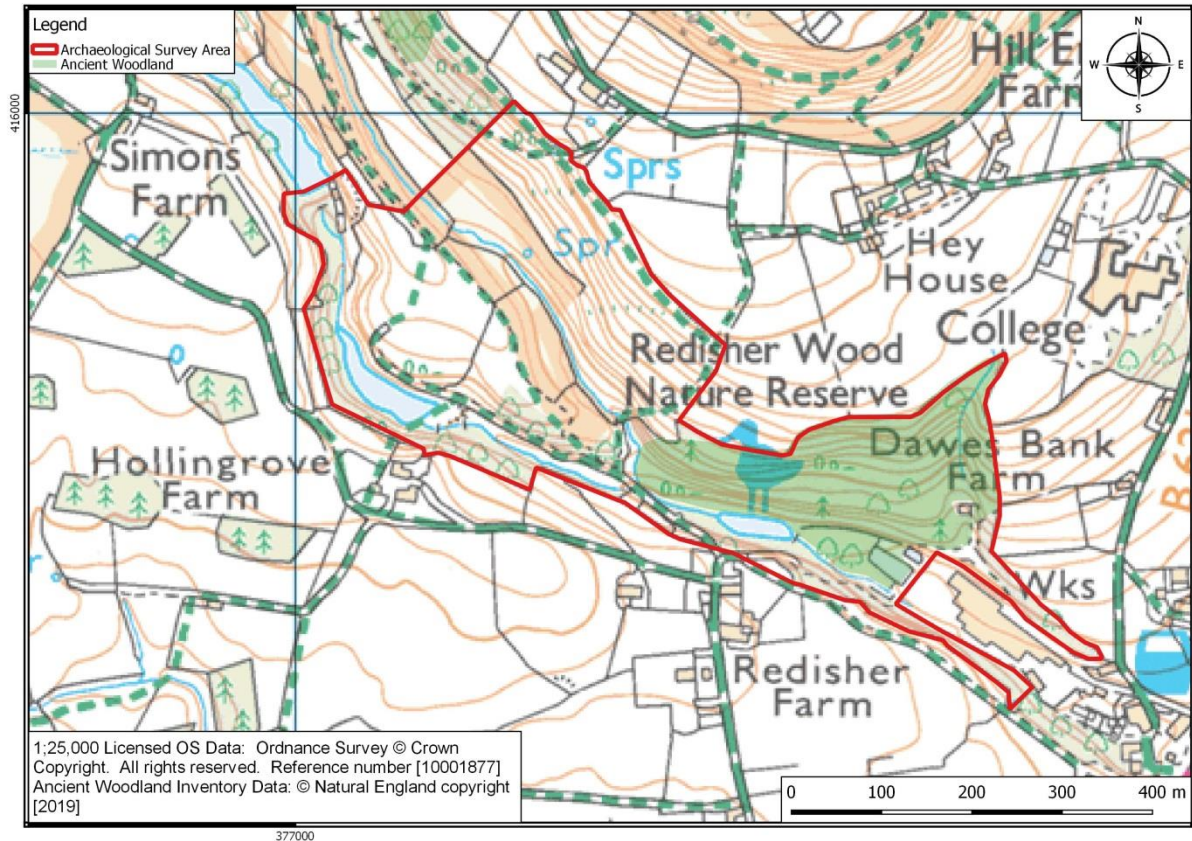


Figure 2: Redisher Wood survey area outlined in red. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Reference number [10001877]

There are several footpaths through the survey area, including a circular trail and bridleways (Bury Council 2019).

Redisher Wood forms part of the Red Rose Community Forest (MAGIC, Natural England, 2019). Much of the survey area is recorded on the National Forest Inventory 2014 and Priority Habitat Inventory as deciduous broadleaved woodland (MAGIC, Natural England, 2019). The pH of the soil is acid based and poor (UKSO, 2018).

In regards to the name Holcombe; the term 'Hol' comes from the Norwegian word for glacial hollow and 'combe' or 'cwm' from the ancient British term for a hollow in the

side of a mountain. To a degree this is reflected in the geology of the survey area. Superficial geological deposits along the foot of the valley (in particular the low ridgeline) include glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. At the time the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions. The sand and gravel deposits represent detrital associated with meltwater (BGS, 2019).

The majority of the underlying bedrock along the valley is recognised as the Rossendale Formation, consisting of mudstone and siltstone formed approximately 319 to 320 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period, at a time when the local environment was dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. At the foot of the valley, along the course of Holcombe Brook the geology is recognised as Holcombe Brook Grit Sandstone and the Marsden Formation, a sedimentary bedrock of mudstone and siltstone. Both geological formations were formed approximately 320 to 322 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period, at a time when the local environment was dominated by swamps, estuaries, deltas and rivers (BGS, 2019).

At a higher elevation to the north, and beyond the survey area, the geology is recognised as Lower Haslingden Flags, a sandstone sedimentary bedrock formed 319 to 320 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (BGS, 2018).

The survey area soils are described as supporting acidity loamy upland soils with a wet and peaty surface higher up the valley side. Towards the foot of the valley the soil transitions to a slowly permeable, wet and very acidic upland soil with a peaty surface (Cranfield Soil and Agriculture Institute 2018).

## 5.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

### 5.1 Historical Background

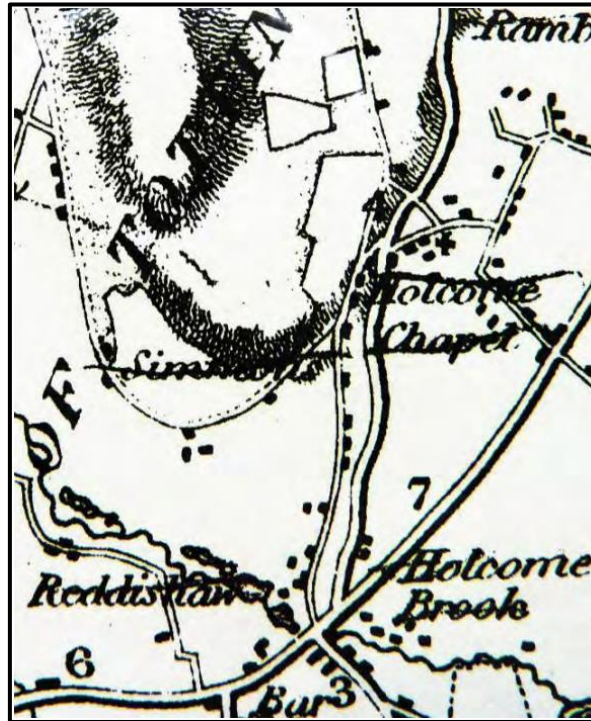


Figure 3: Historic map from 1818 of Reddishaw (Kathryn Sather & Associates 2010, 16)

Redisher Wood has undergone numerous name changes. Its earliest mention is on a map from 1797, which depicts the proposed route of Turnpike roads in the area; on which it is spelt with two d's. By 1818 it is named Reddishaw (figure 3), and a later Ordnance Survey map from 1850 spells it as Radisher Wood (figure 4). It is not until the publication of the 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey (figure 5), that the site is referred to as Redisher Wood. The turnpike roads were initially planned to connect Bolton to Edenfield, and Bury to Booth Pits which is located East of Harcles Hill, Holcome (Friends of Redisher Wood LNR and Bury Council 2018). The turnpike roads were not established until 1812 by the Elton and Blackburn Trust. Within the vicinity of Redisher Wood these include what are now recognised as Lumb Carr Road and Helmshire Road (Kathryn Sather & Associates 2010, 13).

The closest settlements to Redisher Woods recorded at the time of the Domesday Survey or 'Great Survey' of England and Wales commissioned by King William I in 1086CE was Rochdale (plate 1), located 12km (7.5mi) to the southeast; and Radcliffe (plate 2), 8km (5mi) to the south, both within the Hundred of Salford,

County Cheshire. At Rochdale the survey indicates the settlement included 39.8 converted carucates units (a carucate represents 120 acres / 48.5 hectares). The head of the manor at the time was Salford I, and the Lord, Roger of Poitou. Of particular note is a reference to the settlement including 9.5 leagues by 5 leagues (a league represents 2.4km / 1.4mi) and 1 furlong of woodland. Radcliffe was valued at 12 converted carucates units, and two churches. In 1086, at the time of the survey, Roger of Poitou was Lord (Professor J.J.N. Palmer and team 2011).

However, older settlements are known to have existed in a closer vicinity to Redisher, such as Holcombe itself. Both Bronze and Iron Age artefacts have been recovered in the past (Kathryn Sather & Associates 2010, 9), and there is evidence that Holcombe was originally a dispersed settlement represented by multiple farms prior to the Norman Conquest. After the conquest, Holcombe became part of the Manor of Tottington which was owned by the de Lacey family. Then in 1225 the area was bequeathed to Monk Bretton Priory, a Cluniac monastery, located in the village of Lundwood near Barnsley (Kathryn Sather & Associates 2010, 9).

The pattern of settlement in the local landscape is largely dictated to by the geology, in particular the upland shelves/plateaus which afford good drainage and conditions suited pasture, and for the provision of easily accessible routes of communication through the Irwell valley.

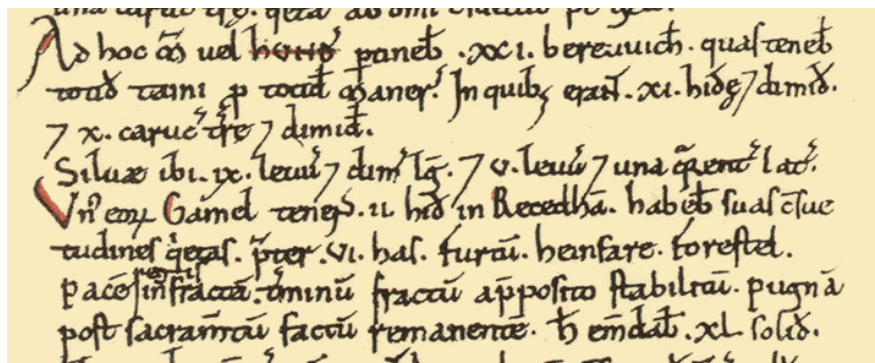


Plate 1: Rochdale , Phillimore ref R5,3 (Professor J.J.N. Palmer and team 2011)

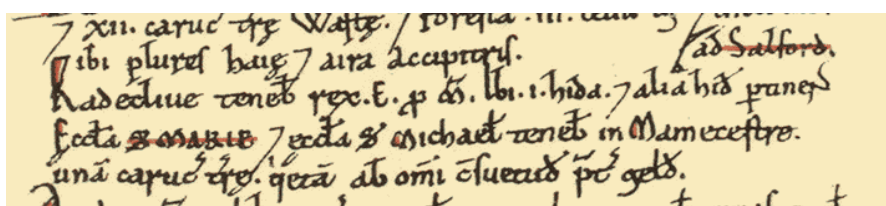
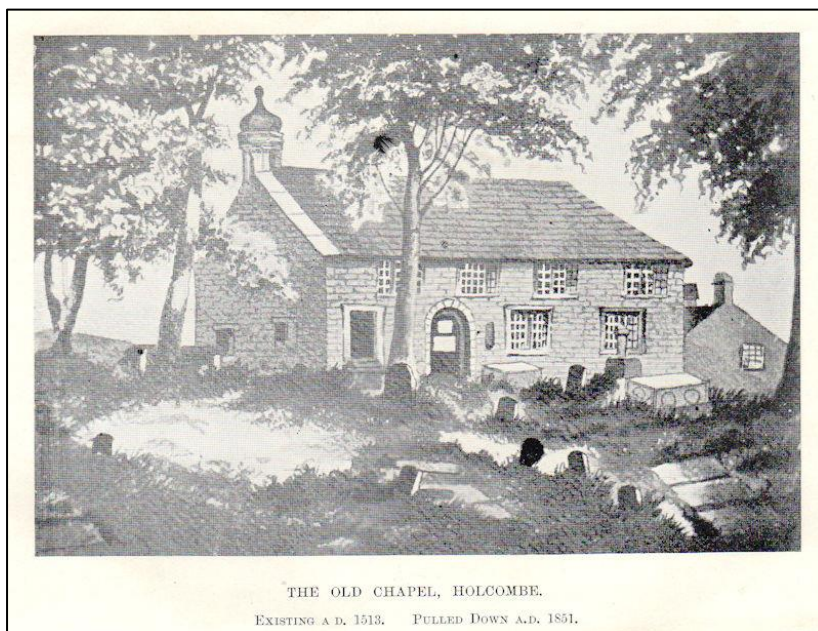


Plate 2: Radcliffe, Phillimore ref R5,2 (Professor J.J.N. Palmer and team 2011)



Pack horse routes are known from the west which travelled around the end of the hill along Moorbottom Road, leading down to Rake into what is now Ramsbottom (Kathryn Sather & Associates 2010, 6, 12), and across the river at Stubbins. The place where the routes joined and crossed became the centre of Holcombe Village.

The Chapel of Ease shown on Plate 3 was built in Holcombe and is referred to in the manorial court records of 1509. The majority of buildings in the village date to between 1600-1900's, with the older ones being located along the old routes. The earliest building with a date stone of 1616 is Hey House, originally a Jacobean hunting lodge (Kathryn Sather & Associates 2010, 10). The principal industries in the area would have been agriculture and mineral extraction; the latter peaking during the period of the Enclosures Act, when a great deal of stone was required for the construction of field boundaries. From the mid 1700's the textile industry provided further employment in the form of weaver cottages in Holcombe. Then in the 18<sup>th</sup> century in Ramsbottom, industrial development was brought about by individuals such as Robert Peel, who built factories using local water sources. Following his death in 1850, the Peel Monument on Holcombe Hill was erected, the stone for which was extracted from a site on the adjacent hill (Kathryn Sather & Associates 2010, 14). Nucleated domestic development boomed during this period of industrialisation as higher levels of labour were required. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the improvements of roads under the Elton and Blackburn Trust, development only increased.



*Plate 3: Image from Henry Dowsett's book "Notes on Holcombe" (Holcombe Society 2016)*

The OS Six-inch England and Wales, Lancashire LXXIX published in 1859 (figure 4) is one of the earliest maps detailing Redisher (labelled 'Radisher') Wood and the larger survey area. Clearly depicted is the site of Radisher Bleach Works to the southeast of the woodland on the north bank of Holcombe Brooks. Further west, the site of Ridge Cotton Mill (powered by Holcombe Brook) is also depicted along with the site of an adjacent reservoir and one further up Holcombe Brook, located beyond the reach of this survey. With the exception of Radisher Wood, the landscape within the survey area is a mixture of irregular and more formal field enclosure.



Figure 4: OS Six-inch England and Wales, Lancashire LXXIX (includes: Haslingden; Ramsbottom; Tottington; Turton), Surveyed: 1844 to 1847, Published: 1850. Copyright National Library of Scotland <https://maps.nls.uk/view/102344000>

The more formal pattern of enclosure centres on the steep south-facing slope to the west of Radisher Wood, with the irregular pattern located towards the foot of the valley. Central to the irregular pattern of enclosure is the site of Lower Ridge, which occupies the summit of the low ridge at the foot of the valley. The irregular pattern of enclosure is indicative of a medieval adhoc pattern of enclosure, whereas that upon the south-facing slope (which is in contrast to the pattern of enclosure on the more



gentle slopes to the north is likely to represent a later medieval/post-medieval pattern of the enclosure, perhaps relating to the clearance and enclosure of woodland or moorland. A complex network of tracks and lanes had been established by 1850, which serves to connect the numerous farmsteads, mills and settlements in the area. Many of these remain unaltered to the present day and includes the bridge that spans Holcombe Brook in the woodland.

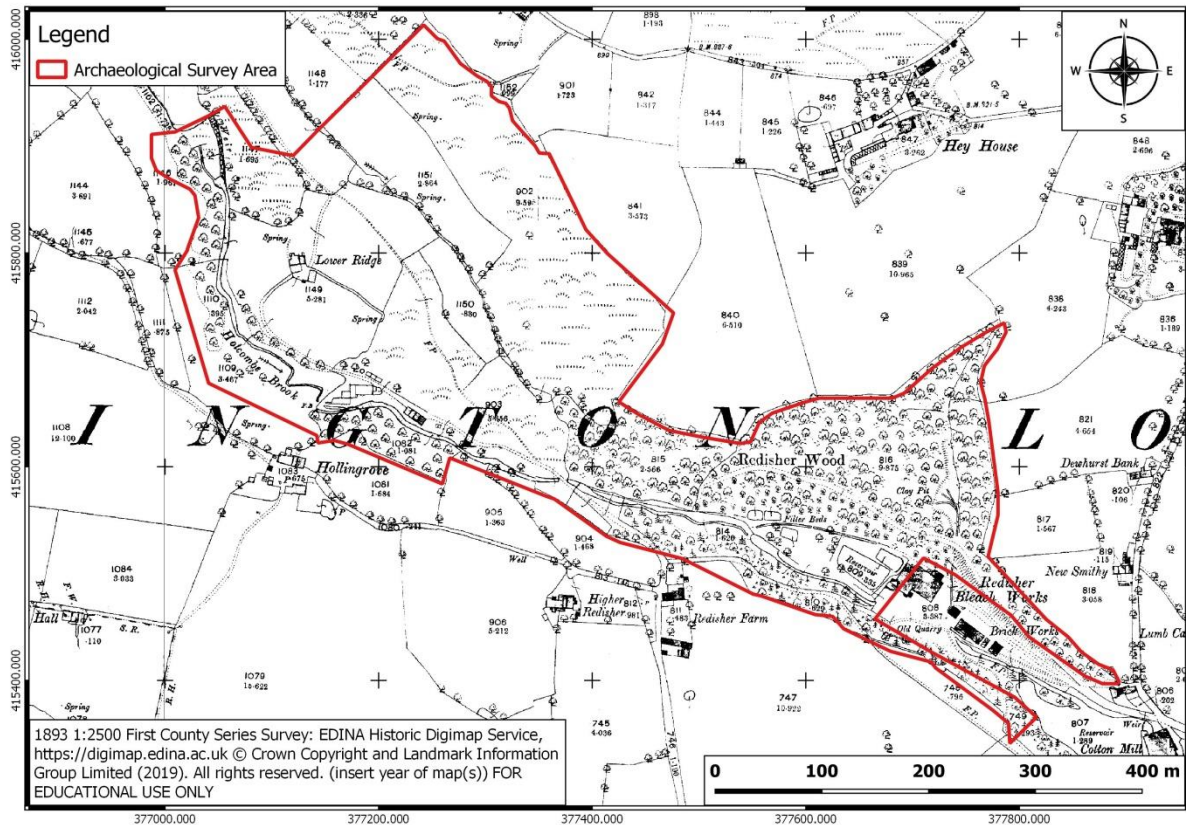


Figure 5: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey

By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Holcombe had reached a population of 2,981, and further infrastructure development is seen to support this population, including a railway line from Bury to Holcombe 1882. This is represented by the 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey (figure 5) where settlement at Holcombe has increased as industry has further developed. As well as Redisher Bleach Works, which now included two reservoirs fed by a leat/goit (fed by Holcombe Brook) from the west, and three filter beds; immediately east of the bleach works a brick works had been established. Serving the brick works was a clay pit, excavated into the south-facing slope within Redisher Wood to the north, and connected via a narrow gauge rail. Interestingly,



although the site of Ridge Cotton Mill is depicted, it is not labelled, and may have been abandoned by this date. Certainly, the reservoir adjacent to the mill is not clearly defined, suggesting it has gone through a phase of disrepair.

With the publication of the 1910 1:2500 First Revision First County Series (figure 6) clay extraction in Redisher Wood, along with the brickworks to the south had ceased, as noted by the labelling of the clay pit as 'Old Clay Pit'. The narrow gauge rail linking the two sites had also been removed by this date. The bleach works had also further developed, becoming Redisher Bleach and Dye Works. This development included the construction of an additional reservoir along Holcombe Brook to the east. The site of an 'Old Quarry' is also noted to the south of the bleach and dye works and is likely to have had some connection to the general development of industry and infrastructure in the valley.

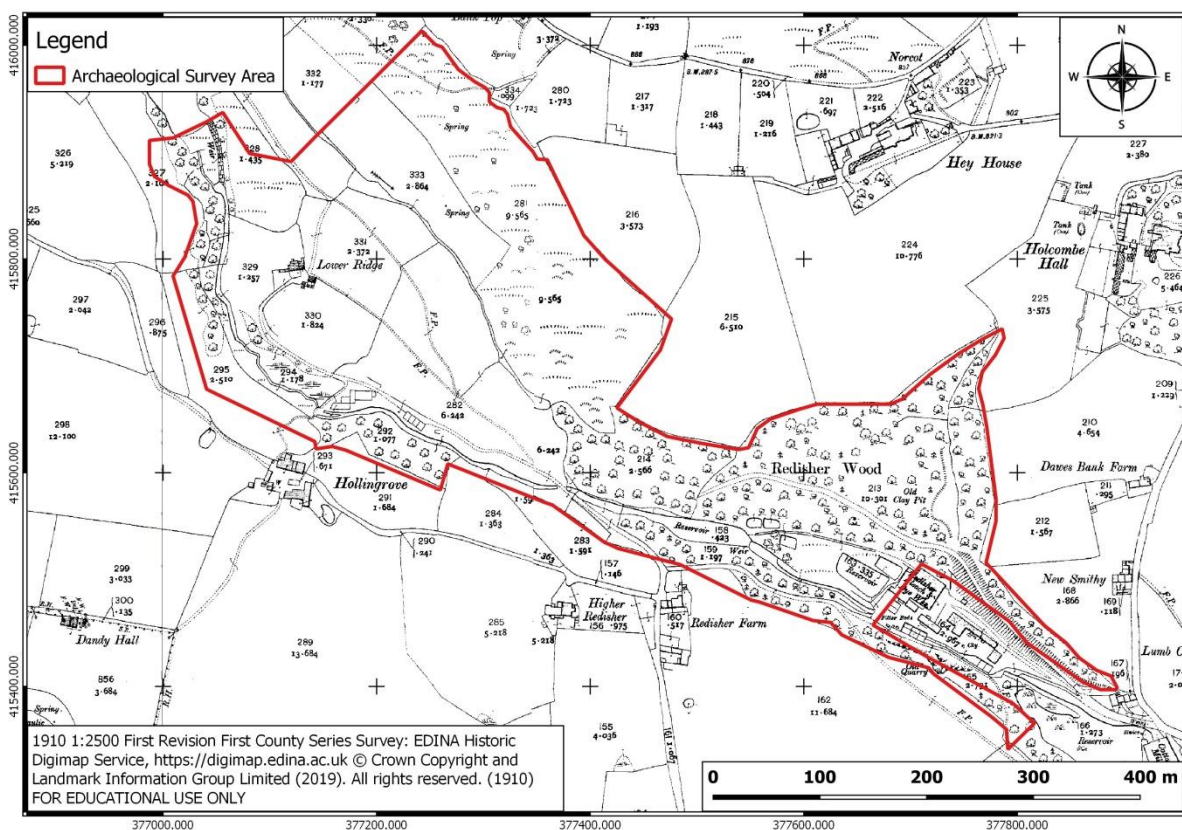


Figure 6: 1910 1:2500 First Revision First County Series Survey

During the First World War the village of Holcombe was bombed by LZ 61, a 163m zeppelin airship commanded by Oberleutnant Kurt Frankenburg on the 25th-26th September 1916. One bomb landed on the main road between the now 'Shoulder of

Mutton' public house, which at the time was a farm and country inn, as well as what was then the Post Office. The damage to a house opposite Higher House caused by the bombs can still be seen on the lintels and windows today. Holcombe School was also severely damaged by another bomb (Kathryn Sather & Associates 2010, 15). The 1930 1:2500 Second Revision First County Series Survey indicates the further expansion of the Bleach and Dye Works, where by its operations have included the redevelopment of what was the brick works site. Within the west, the site and any structures associated with Ridge Cotton Mill had been cleared (presumably after it had stood abandoned for at least 20 years). Of note however is the repairs and re-establishment of the reservoir at this location.

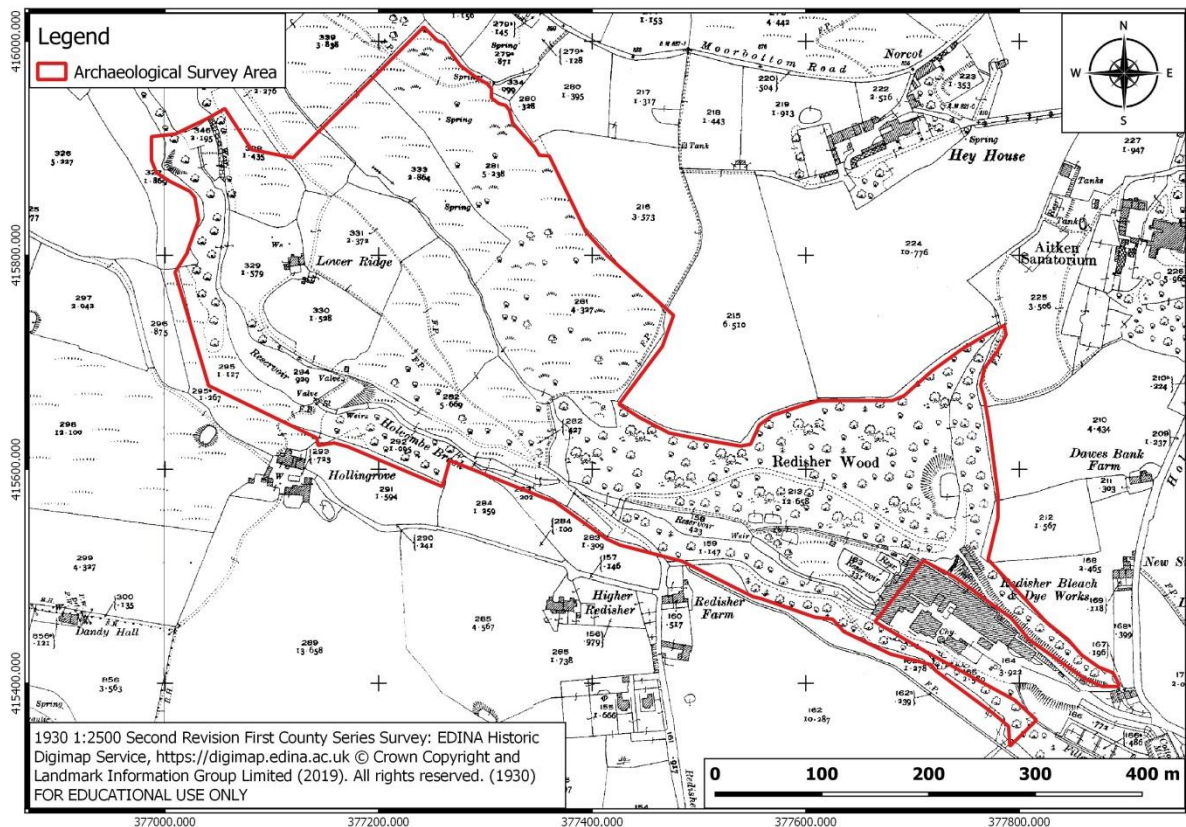


Figure 7: 1930 1:2500 Second Revision First County Series Survey

On the whole, the surveyed landscape, particularly its enclosure field pattern and network of trackways has remained relatively unaltered. However, boundaries have been removed at grid reference SD 7704 15660 and SD 77519 15598 as shown in purple on Figure 8; as well as the inclusion of paths and bridge widening indicated in

green. In addition, within Redisher Wood and on the site of the clay pit a platform had been constructed (marked by the red plus).

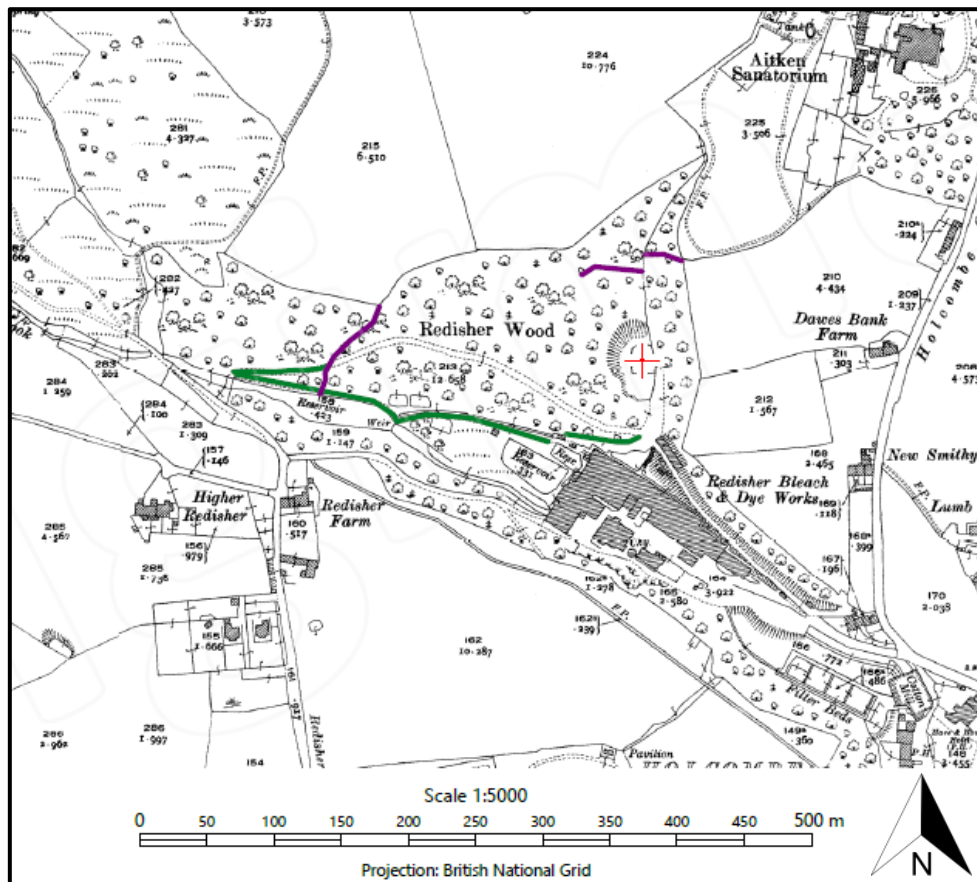


Figure 8: Annotated 1929, County Sheet Lancashire, County Series 1:25000, 2<sup>nd</sup> revision. © Landmark Information Group and Crown copyright 2018. Using: EDINA Historic Digimap Service. Purple lines indicate the boundaries which have been removed between the 1910-1929 maps as well as the inclusion of paths and bridge widening indicated in green and a platform built on the old clay extraction pit marked by the red +.

By the time of the 1937 OS publication, a footpath along the northern edge the reservoir to the east of the bleach and dye works, along with a footbridge across Holcombe Brook had also been established (figure 9). By 1964 (figure 10) both features had been removed (red balloon markers) along with a trackway through the woods to the north. In addition the bleach and dye works had become disused, and the three filter beds and tanks removed, (indicated via the pink crosses). Within the site of the clay pit to the north a rectangular building had been constructed. A volunteer during the time of the field survey remembered the site was used as a heated greenhouse. With the coming of the motor car, new road surfaces were introduced, as well as pavements. With improved mobility and increase in leisure time the area has become a tourist attraction for mountain bikers, horse riders and walkers (Kathryn Sather & Associates 2010, 15).



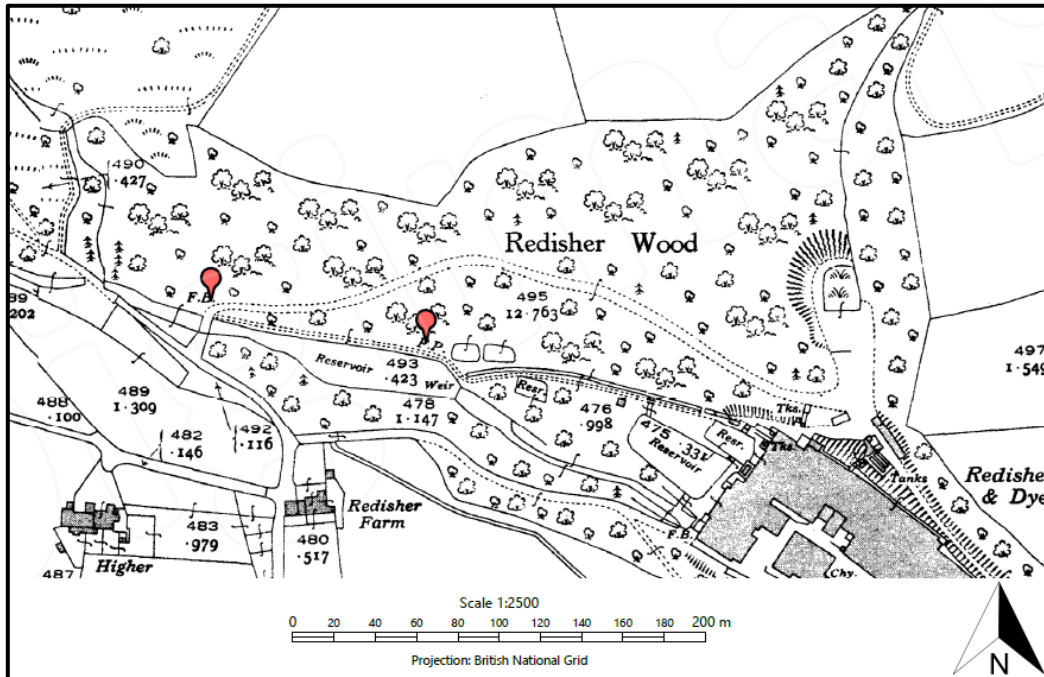


Figure 9: Annotated 1937, County Sheet Lancashire, County Series 1:25000, 2<sup>nd</sup> revision. © Landmark Information Group and Crown copyright 2018. Using: EDINA Historic Digimap Service. Red markers indicate the footpath and foot bridge which have been added.

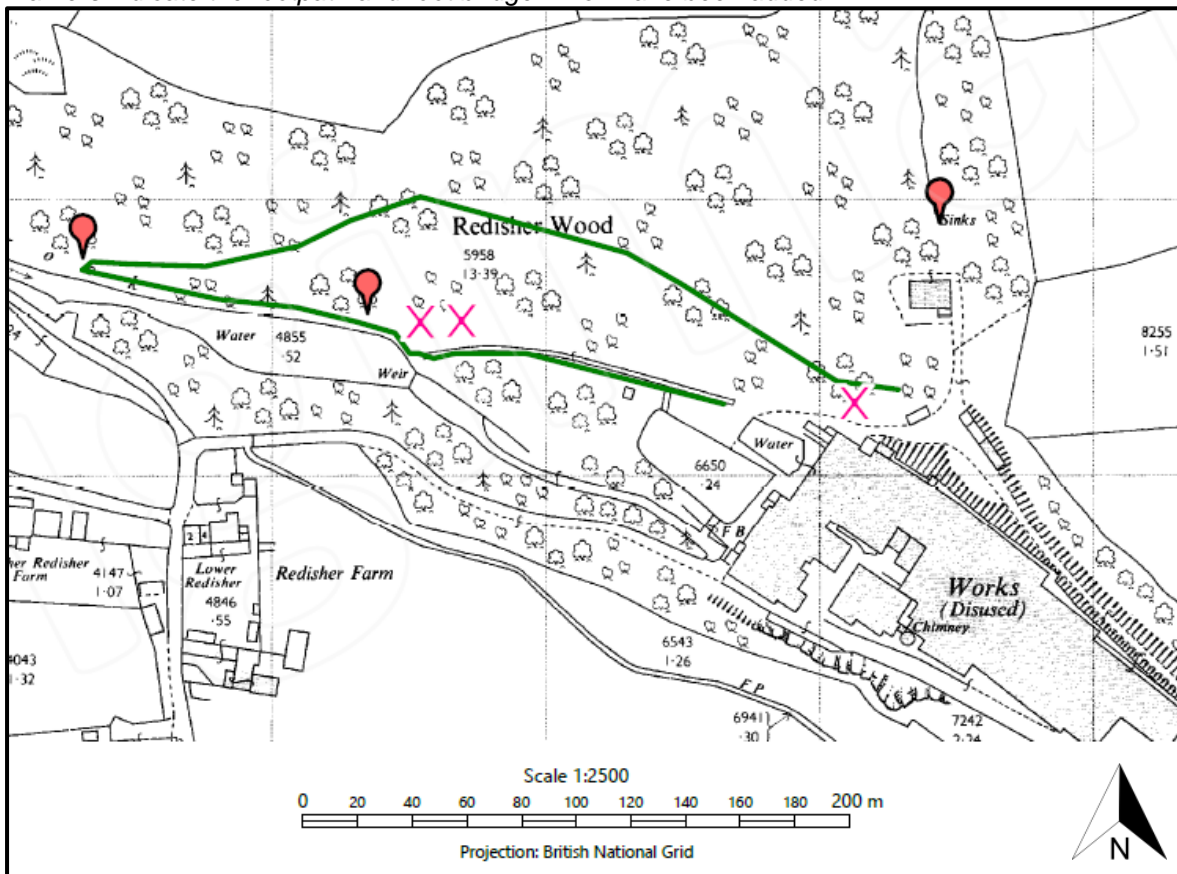


Figure 10: Annotated 1964, National Grid Tile, National Grid 1:25000. © Landmark Information Group and Crown copyright 2018. Using: EDINA Historic Digimap Service. Three filter beds and tanks have been removed, indicated via the pink crosses, the footpath and foot bridge have been removed indicated by the red balloon markers, as has the clay pit and a building has been built, indicated by the red plus marker.

## ***5.2 Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR)***

The available OpenSource LiDAR Digital Surface Model (DSM) and Digital Terrain Model (DTM) data obtained from the [DEFRA Survey Data Download](#) website provided near complete coverage of the Redisher Wood survey area to a resolution of 50cm, and complete coverage at 1m resolution. This data was not only useful for understanding and mapping the historic development of the valley, but it also supported the Level 1 Reconnaissance Survey; helping to identify and support the interpretation of known and previously unrecorded features of archaeological significance.

With the exception of an area at the eastern limit of the survey area (predominantly the site of what was the bleach and dye works), the available LiDAR coverage is near complete at a resolution of 50cm.

The DTM (figure 11) tiles were merged and analysed as 'Hillshade Models', this is an algorithm particularly suited to investigating steep and undulating terrain where relatively level features such as trackways and platforms and also quarries stand in contrast to the surrounding natural slope. Running the Hillshade algorithm helps to exaggerate these features, making them clearly visible in the terrain.

DTM tiles were used rather than the Digital Surface Model (DSM) tiles, as the latter are less useful for identifying features within the surveyed woodland parcels due to the often dense nature of the tree canopy or ground flora such holly or rhododendron.

The nature of the DTM makes it useful for investigation of the wooded areas in support of the field survey. As the tree canopy has been filtered out, it provides an opportunity to map the extent of mineral extraction sites, boundaries otherwise lost under tree cover, platforms relating to settlements, and road and track networks.

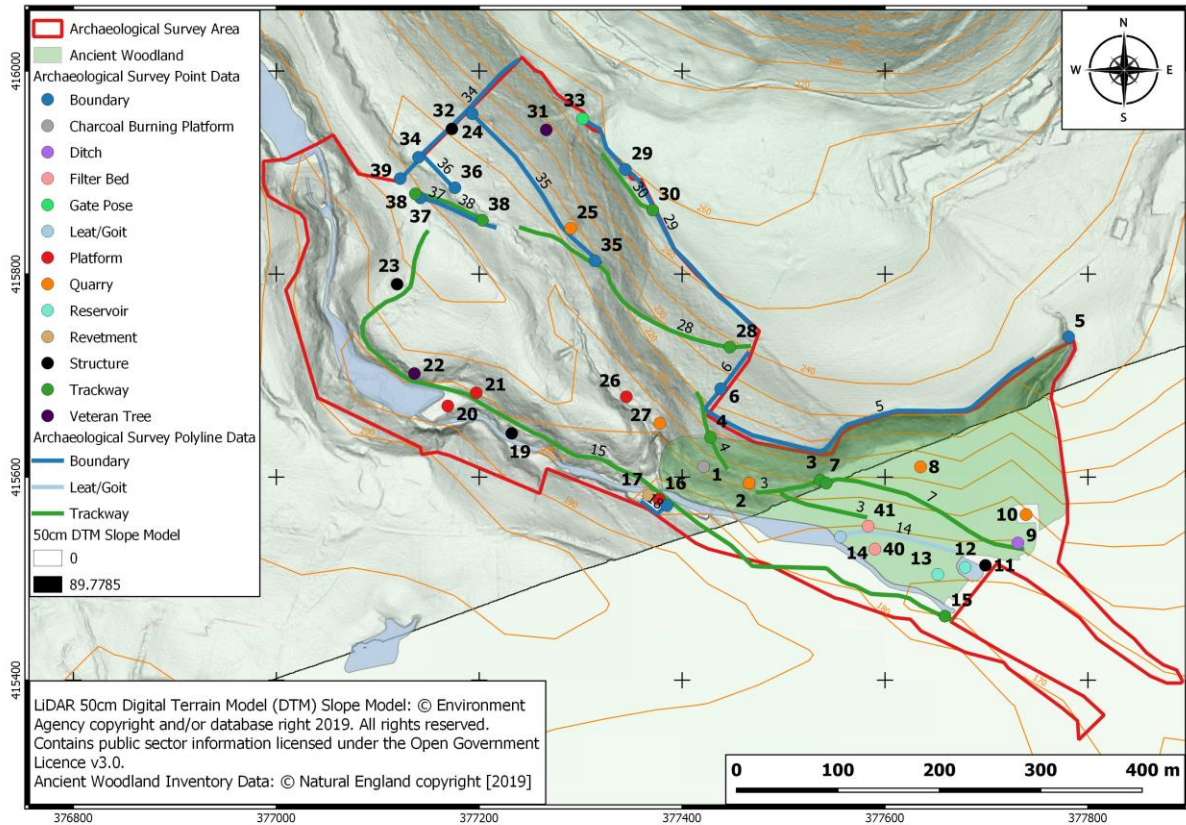


Figure 11: 50cm Resolution Digital Terrain Model of Redisher Wood represented as a Slope Model. The figure includes the location of archaeological features recorded during the survey

The DTM model was particularly useful for mapping accurately the extent of boundaries and trackways, which beneath the tree canopy can affect the accuracy of the hand held GPS used during the Level 1 Survey (figure 8). The DTM models (figure: 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15), depict the clear correlation between trackways and boundaries recorded during the survey.

Figures 16, 17 and 18 depict the LiDAR data at 1m resolution, which serves to provide full coverage of the survey area. These models continue to display correlation between the Lidar data and features recorded during survey, particularly Site Nos. 16, 19 and 3, which are trackways and boundaries.



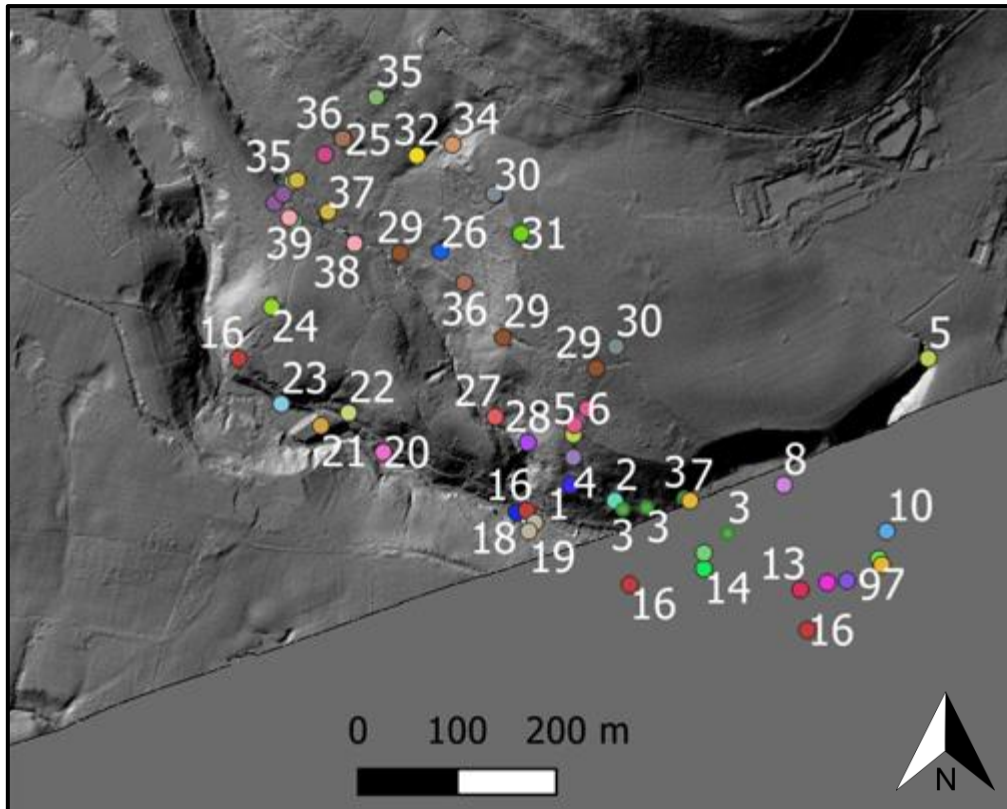


Figure 12: LIDAR composite DTM 50CM, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) with features plotted. Numbers refer to the Site No. ID, refer to Appendix 1 for ID references. © Crown copyright 2018. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.

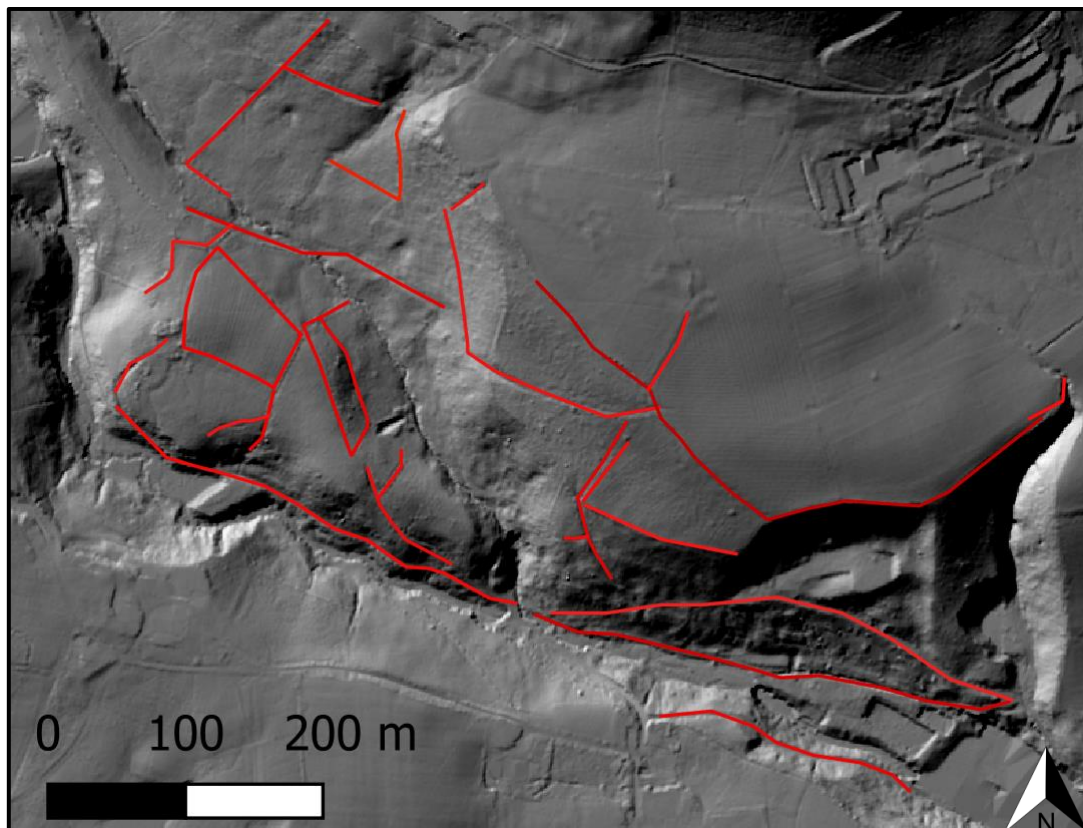


Figure 13: LIDAR composite DTM 1M, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019). The red lines display the boundaries and trackways present on the LIDAR. © Crown copyright 2018. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.



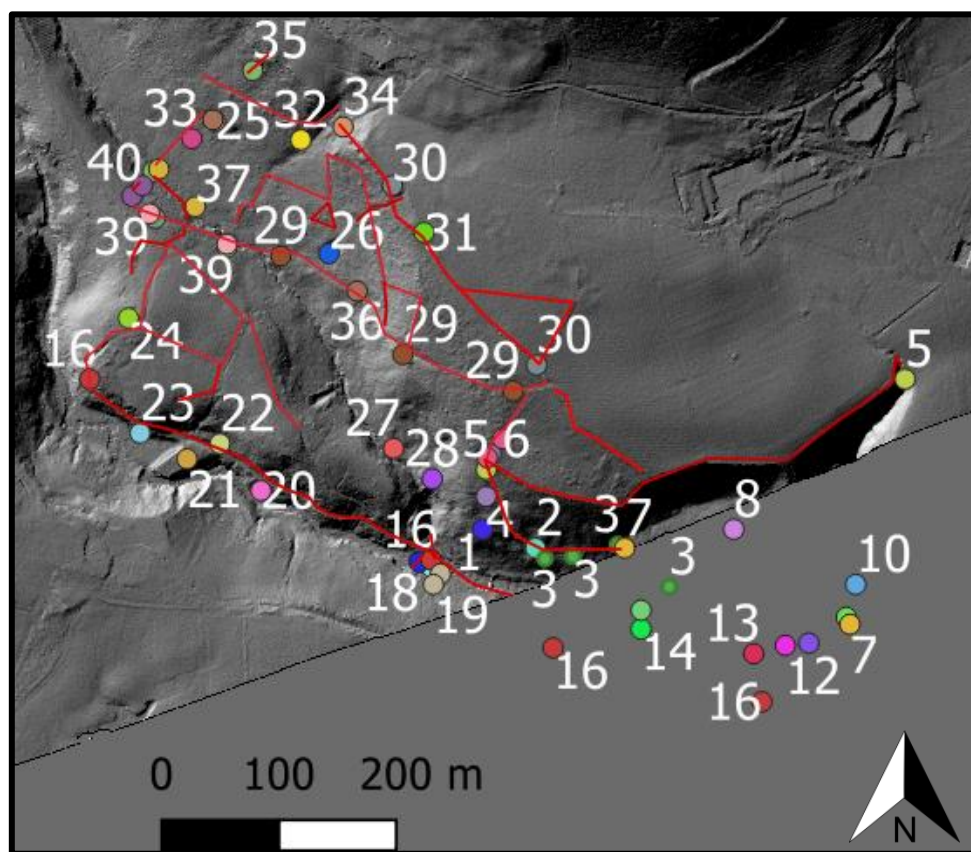


Figure 14: LIDAR composite DTM 50CM, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) with features plotted. The points and numbers refer to the Site No. ID, refer to Appendix 1 for ID references. The red lines display the boundaries and trackways present on the LIDAR. © Crown copyright 2018. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.

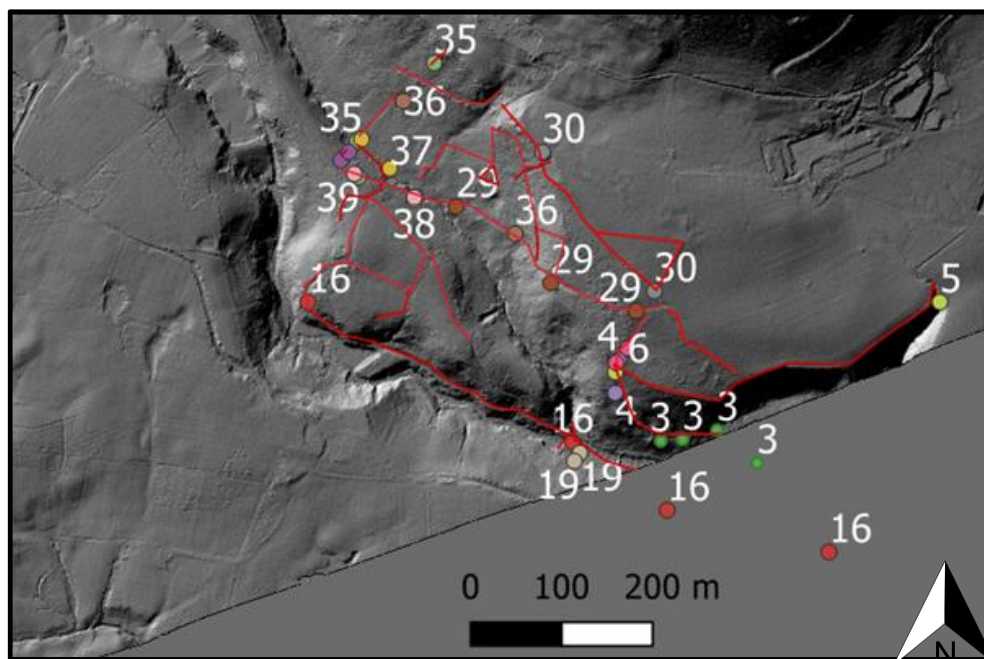


Figure 15: LIDAR composite DTM 50CM, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) with features plotted. The points and numbers refer to the Site No. ID, the IDs which are depicted show those with multiple coordinates taken, refer to Appendix 1 for ID references. The red lines display the boundaries and trackways present on the LIDAR. © Crown copyright 2018. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.

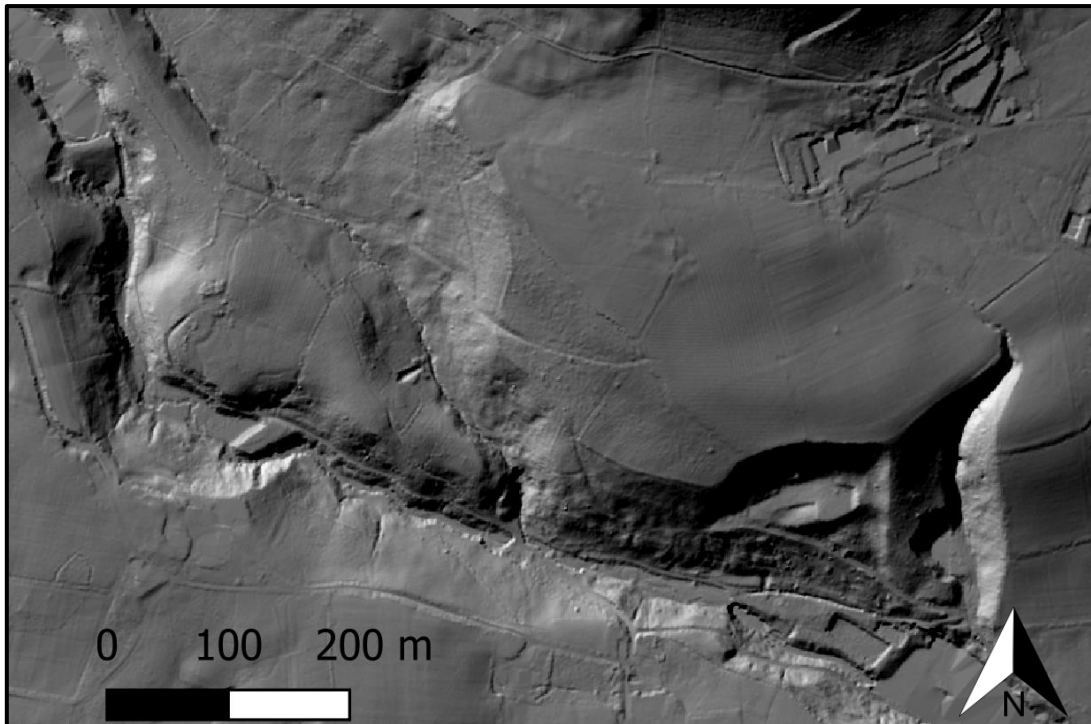


Figure 16: LIDAR composite DTM 1M, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019). © Crown copyright 2018. Processed using GIS3, 2019.

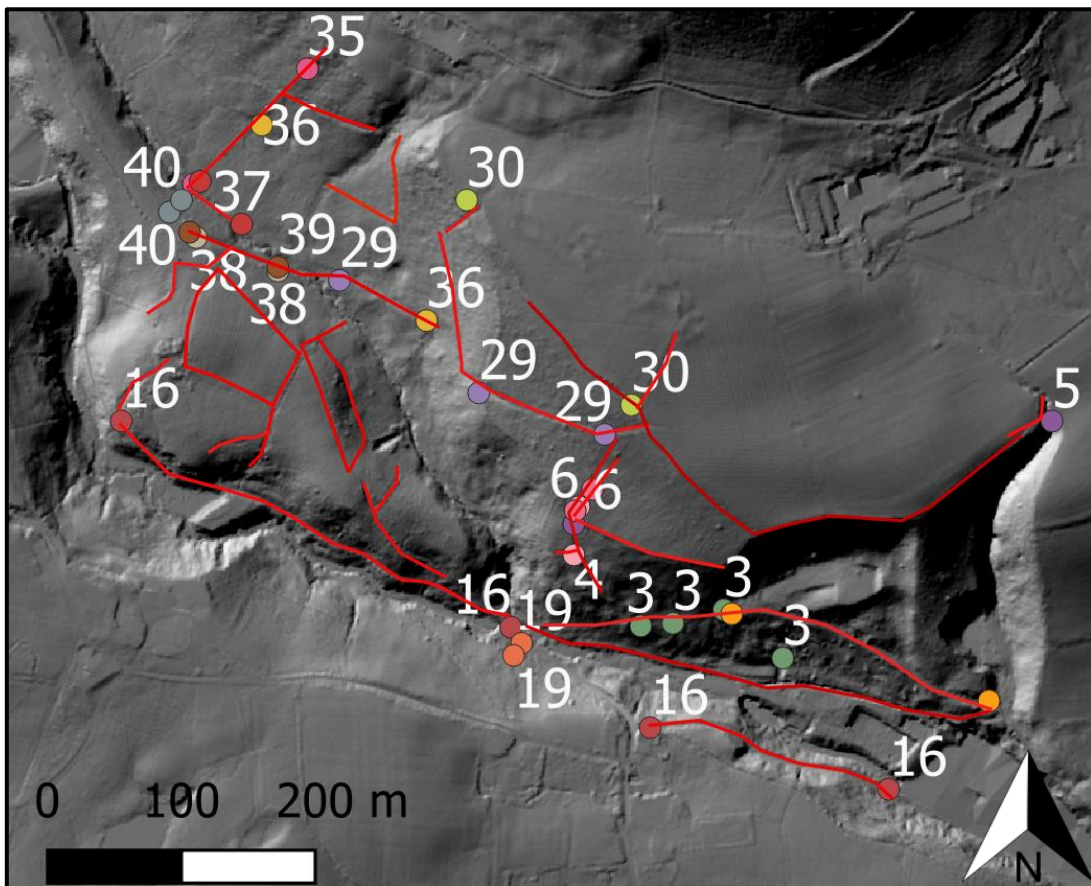


Figure 17: LIDAR composite DTM 1M, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) with features plotted. The points and numbers refer to the Site No. ID, the IDs which are depicted show those with multiple coordinates taken, refer to Appendix 1 for ID references. The red lines display the boundaries and trackways present on the LIDAR.



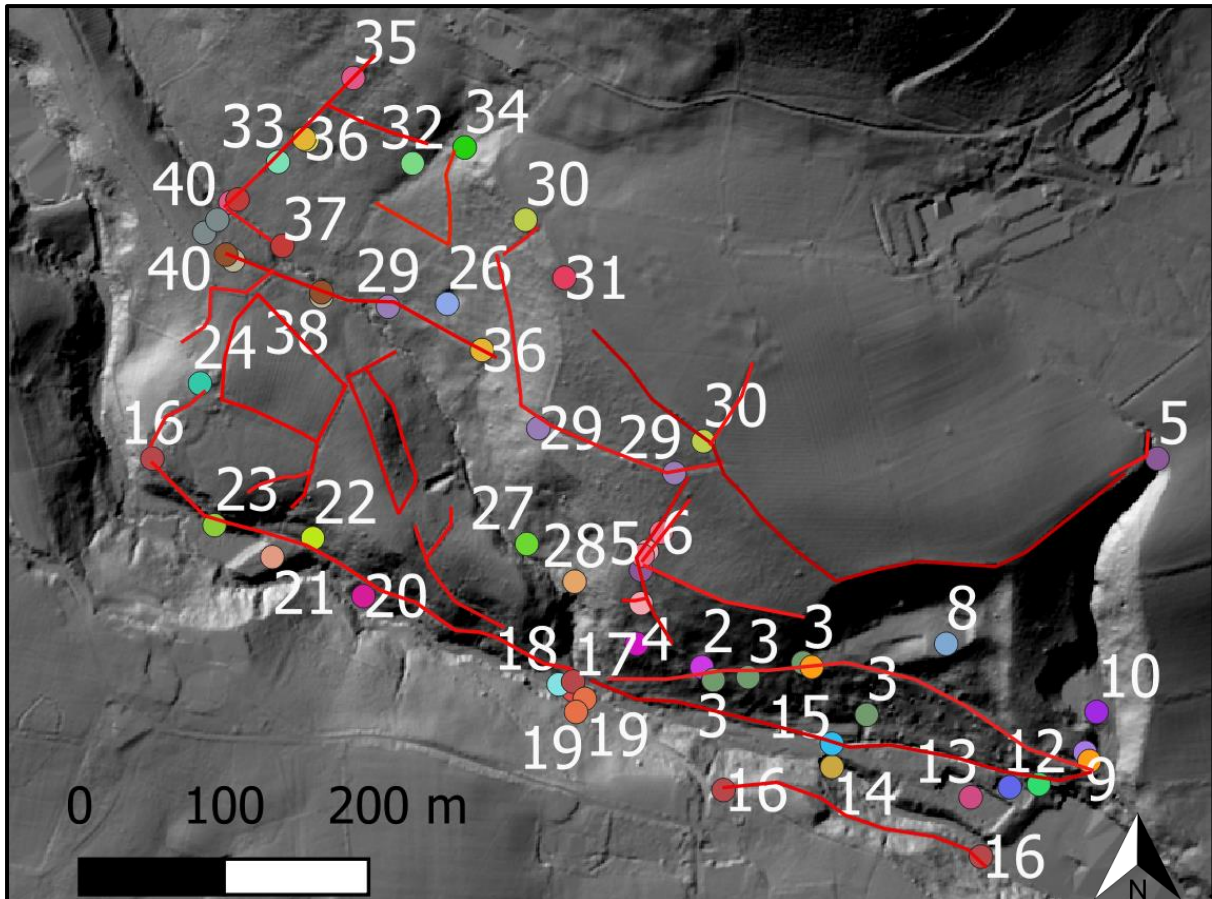


Figure 18: LIDAR composite DTM 1M, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) with features plotted. The points and numbers refer to the Site No. ID, refer to Appendix 1 for ID references. The red lines display the boundaries and trackways present on the LIDAR. © Crown copyright 2018. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.

Overlaying the LiDAR tiles with historic map layers serves to provide a loose chronology for the field survey data; helping to identify when particular features recorded in the field, were first established. It is clear many of the features identified from the LiDAR and during the field survey were well established by the time of the 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey publication (figure 19, 20 and 21). Figure 22 and 23 display the progression and changes to the field boundaries, trackways and features from 1906 through to 1993, these reflect the field boundary and trackway changes discussed in section 5.1.

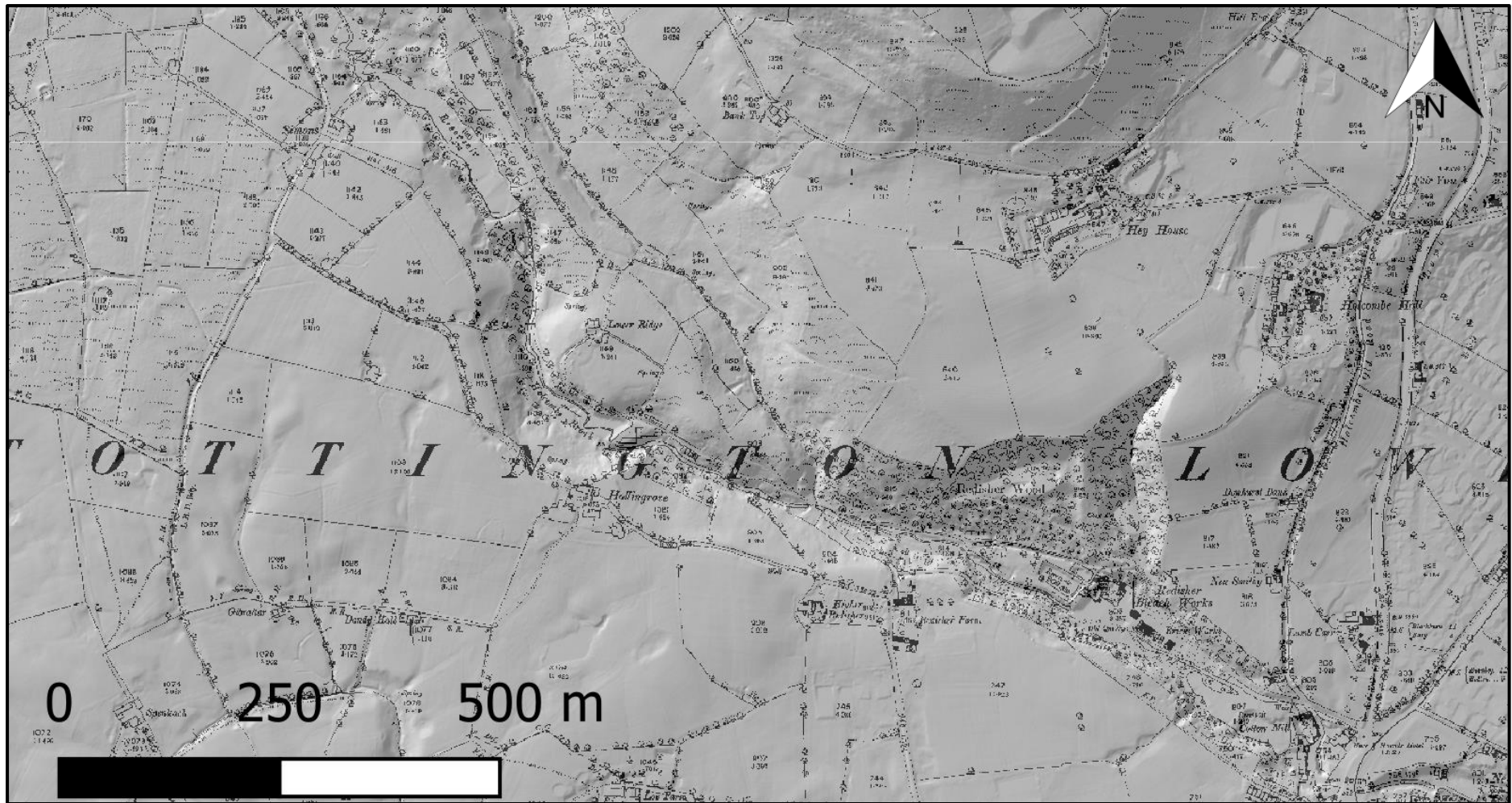


Figure 19: LIDAR composite DTM 1M, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) © Crown copyright 2019, with the 1st Edition (1853-1904) County Series 1:2500 overlaid. © Landmark Information Group and Crown copyright 2018. EDINA Historic Digimap Service. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.

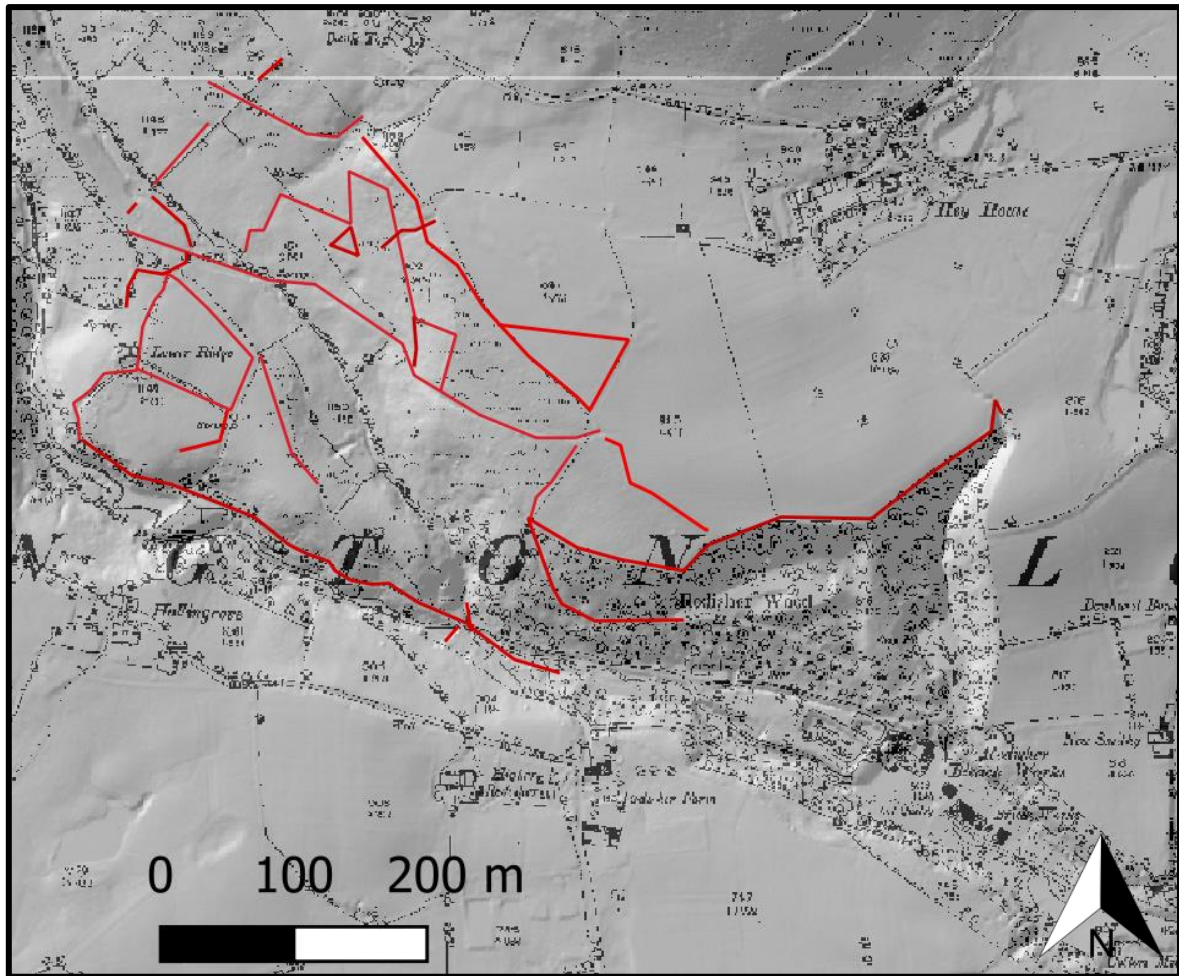


Figure 20: LIDAR composite DTM 1M, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) © Crown copyright 2019, with the 1st Edition (1853-1904) County Series 1:2500 overlaid. © Landmark Information Group and Crown copyright 2018. EDINA Historic Digimap Service. The red lines display the boundaries and trackways present on the LIDAR. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.



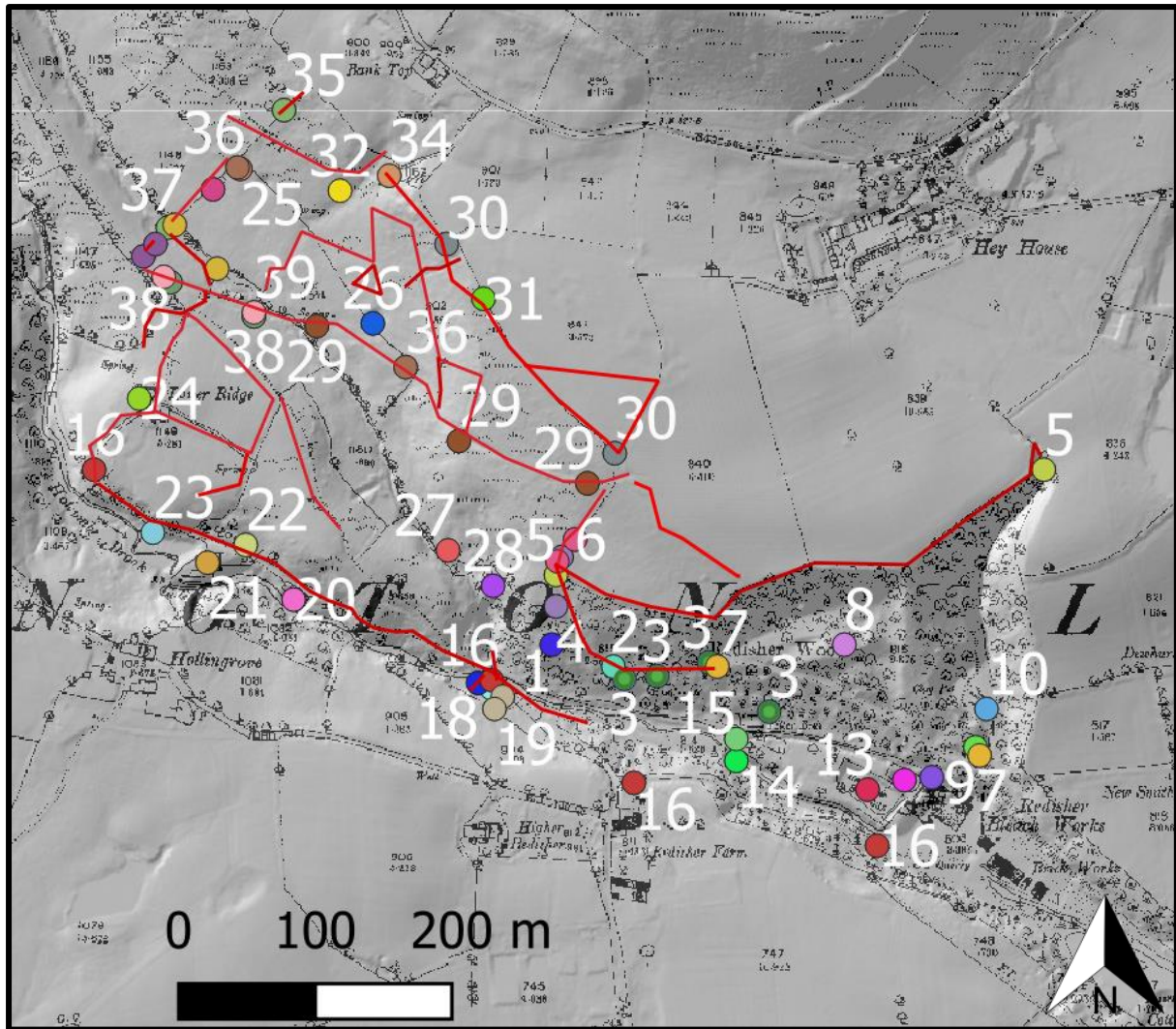


Figure 21: LIDAR composite DTM 1M, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) © Crown copyright 2019, with the 1st Edition (1853-1904) County Series 1:2500 overlaid. © Landmark Information Group and Crown copyright 2018. EDINA Historic Digimap Service. The points and numbers refer to the Site No. ID, refer to Appendix 1 for ID references. The red lines display the boundaries and trackways present on the LIDAR. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.

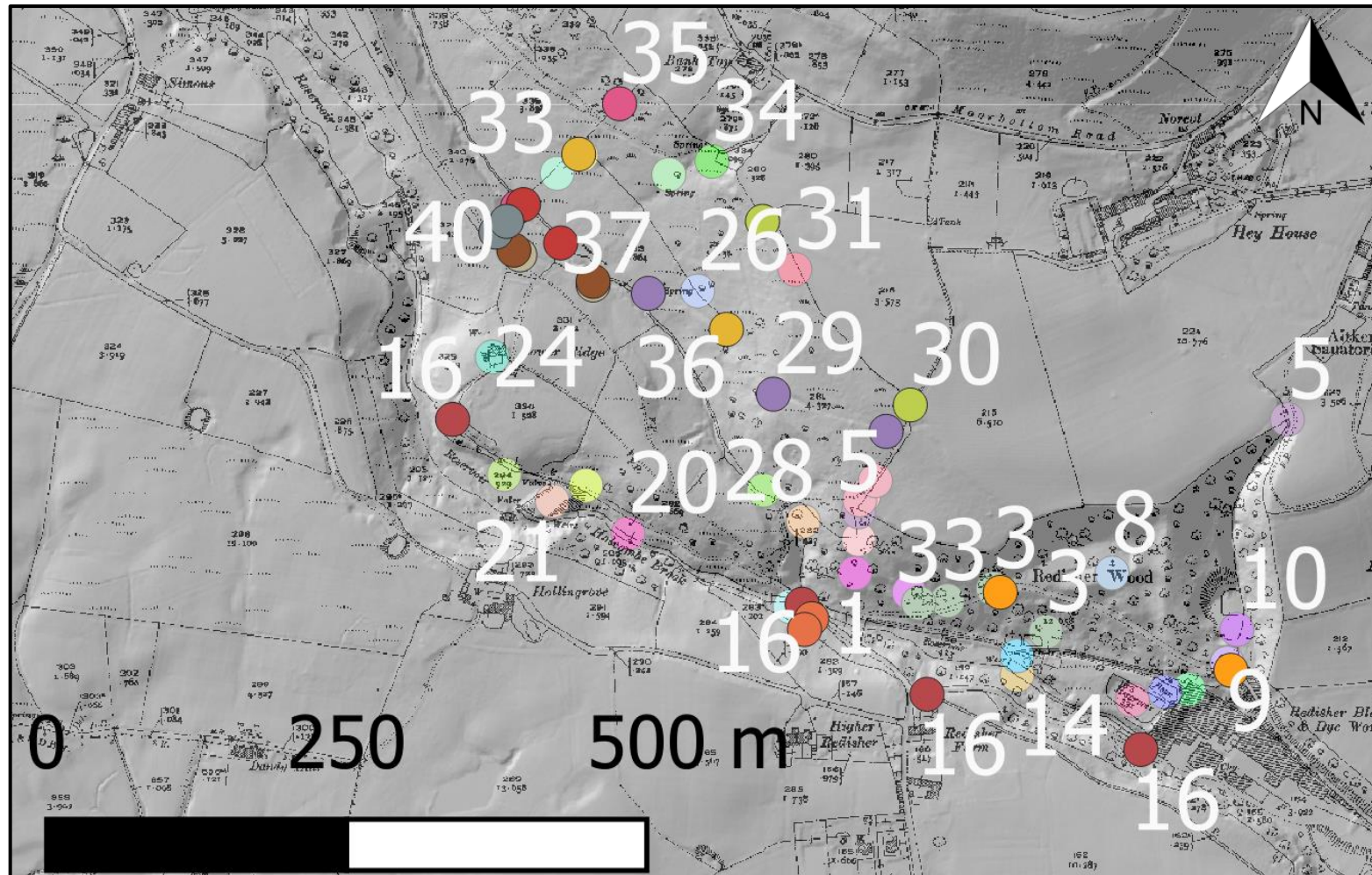


Figure 22: LIDAR composite DTM 1M, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) © Crown copyright 2019, with 2<sup>nd</sup> Revision 1906-1939) County Series 1:2500 overlaid. © Landmark Information Group and Crown copyright 2018. EDINA Historic Digimap Service. The points and numbers refer to the Site No. ID, refer to Appendix 1 for ID references. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.



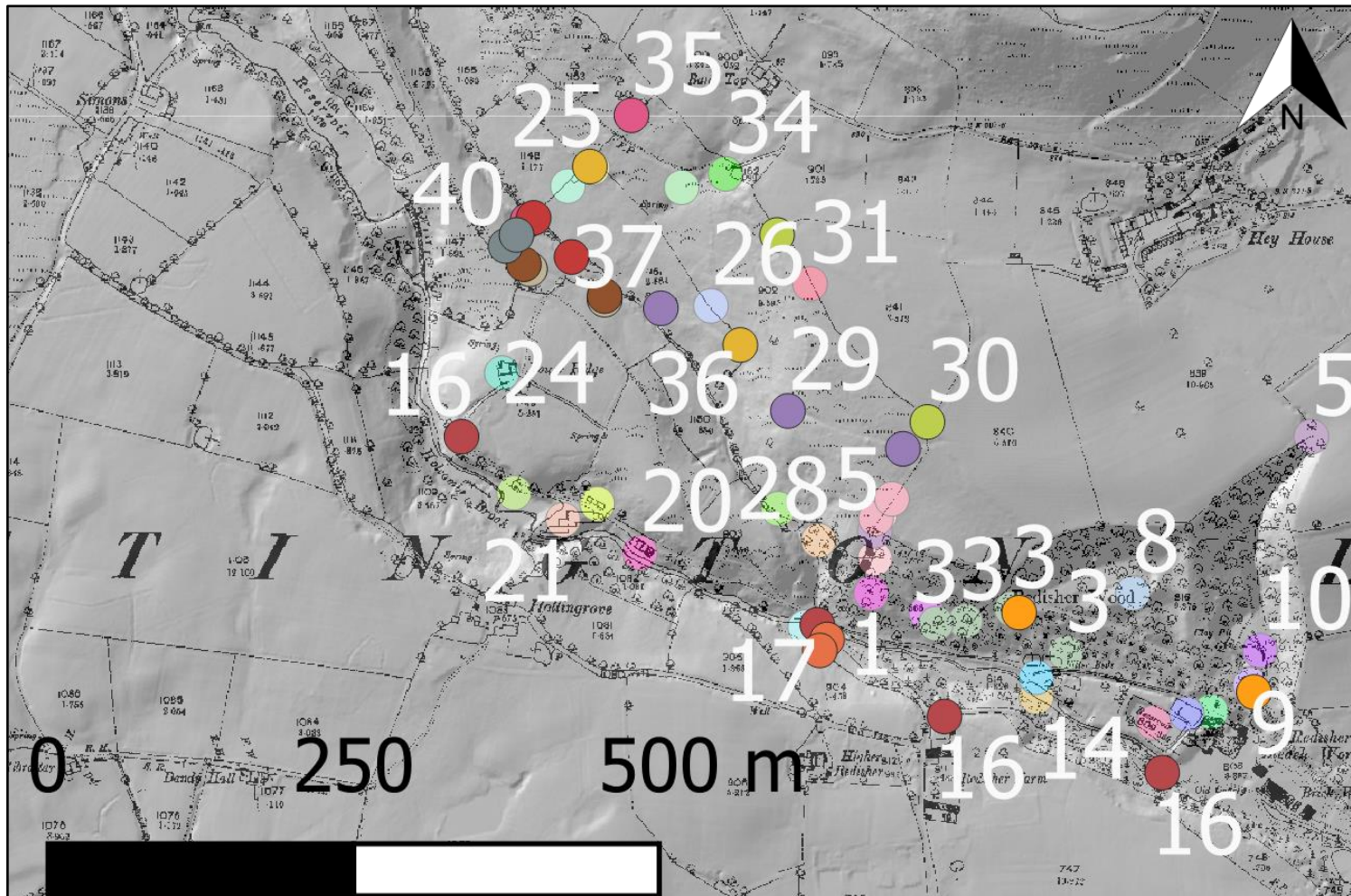


Figure 23: LIDAR composite DTM 1M, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) © Crown copyright 2019, with 1<sup>st</sup> Edition (1943-1993) National Grid 1:1250 overlaid. © Landmark Information Group and Crown copyright 2018. EDINA Historic Digimap Service. The points and numbers refer to the Site No. ID, refer to Appendix 1 for ID references. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.

### 5.3 Archaeological Background

Prior to this investigation, 32 features were recorded within and nearby of the survey area. Features consist of Listed Buildings under statutory protection and monuments recorded by the Sites and Monuments Record. Sites exist within (including a 300m buffer) the survey area.

*Table 1: List detailing the known archaeological records and structures of interest on and in the vicinity of Redisher Woods. Information attained from Kathryn Sather & Associates 2010, Appendix 1, HER, ADS, University of Manchester Archaeological Unity and Matrix Archaeology.*

SMR Number/ list entry number	Archaeological Feature	Details	Grade /Type
1067229  From the National Heritage List for England	Sundial Cottage Simons Farm, Redisher Lane  Listing NGR: SD7683016017	First listed in 1987. Cottage. Circa 1700 with later extensions. Squared rubble in courses with larger flush quoins. Concrete tiles replacing stone slate. Brick ridge stack. Former stack above right hand gable now demolished. Two storeys. Two unit plan with doorway to former lobby entry at right hand end of front now blocked, added outshot at rear and barn added at left hand gable end. A large 4-light stone mullioned casement in centre of front on ground floor with a smaller 3-light mullioned casement to left, both with eared hoodmoulds. Blocking in doorway to right has a small single light window. On first floor a central 3-light stone mullioned casement, a smaller window to left and a small arched window divided by a central mullion to right. The remains of a large sundial set between the upper and lower central windows. A wagon doorway to barn extension. A doorway in the right hand gable wall with monolith lintel (National Heritage List for England 2012c).	II
1163740  From the National Heritage List for England	Former farmhouse on south west side of yard at Hollingrove farm  Listing NGR: SD7709415587	Probably late C17. Coursed rubble. 2 storeys. Irregular mullioned windows, partly altered. Stone slab roof. No chimney. Disused as dwelling (National Heritage List for England 2012b).	II
1356813  From the national Heritage List for England	Barn with cruck frames on south side of yard at Hollingrove farm  Listing NGR: SD7711615580	C16 (or possibly C17). Roughly coursed rubble with later, more regular outer skin. Two large, irregular crucks, supporting stone slab roof. Cart entrance each side. Other embrasures. The barn may have been in part used as a dwelling till the farm-house was built in C17, and was perhaps also a storage place for the local griever (estate manager), a conjecture supported by the fact that the farm's name was formerly "Hollingreave" (National Heritage List for England 2012a).	II
1532428	Redisher works, Holcombe brook	Desk Based Assessment. Uncertain Site	

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	NGR SD7780015400	(Matrix Archaeology 2008a)	
(B.02.338/2008)	Redisher works, Holcombe brook  SD77801540	A bleach works was established at the site in the early 19th century, and was successively enlarged during the late-19th century, and again in the early 20th century. The walkover revealed structural remains of the bleach works buildings, as well as a tunnel related to a short-lived brickworks. Building recording and trial trenching were recommended prior to site redevelopment, as well as permanent historical signage being erected at the site entrance (Matrix Archaeology 2008b).	
B.02.337/2008	Cotton Mills, Railway Street, Rams Bottom SD79231666	During the mid-19th century, three cotton mills were constructed in the study area. The earliest of these mills was Meadow Mill, which was constructed between 1851 and 1854-5. Between 1856 and 1858 Crow Mill was constructed, followed by the construction of Orchard Mill between 1869 and 1871. All of the mills were extant into the latter part of the 20th century. At the time of survey only one mill building was extant and this formed the subject of the building survey (University of Manchester Archaeological Unit Manchester 2008). The survey, along with the desk-top sources, suggested that it probably functioned as a warehouse associated with Meadow Mill. During the assessment, no potential below ground remains were identified, which were considered to be of national or regional importance. However, the study area contained potential remains of local significance, the remains of power systems associated with the three 19th century cotton mills. The location of some of these remains might be found within the footprints of the two proposed commercial units. It was therefore recommended that prior to redevelopment evaluation was first undertaken within the footprint of these buildings. The remains of the power systems of the mills might also have been found within the proposed car park. Depending on the depth to which current ground levels would be reduced during the construction of the car park and during the insertion of associated services, and based on the results of evaluation and excavation, a watching brief may be required across this area.	
343.1.0	Perforated Stone Hammer	In July 1903, a perforated Bronze Age stone axe hammer was found at Holcombe. It is made of sandstone, being 9.5" long, 4" wide and 1.5" thick. It is now on display at Bolton Museum.	
3555.1.0	Holcombe Settlement	Yates names the settlement as "Holcombe Chapel". There is a linear spread of settlement along the Holcombe Old Road, Cross Lane and some by the chapel on Rawsons Rake. The 1850 map suggests little development. Holcombe is O.E. for "The hollow valley"; the hamlet is at the foot of a steep slope on Harcles Hill. This suggests that early settlement may have been in the vicinity of Holcombe Brook to the south.	
3817.1.0	Axe Hammer	Early Bronze Age axe hammer (class 1a) found 1904: 9.5 inches long, 4 inches wide, 1.5 inches thick. Group XV. Bolton Museum (BOLMG 14.32).	

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9041.1.0	Ramsbottom (Stone Head)	Two carved stone heads in garden.	
9206.1.0	Emmanuel Church (Holcombe C of E Church)	Church rebuilding and enlargements to buildings on this site since the C16. 1853 by the architect Thomas Holt of Bury, consecrated by Dr. Prince Lee, replacing earlier chapels of ease dating back to at least AD1400. Parish status in 1866. Cut & quarry-face rubble with ashlar dressings. Roofs are of stone flags and slates. Neo-Gothic style. Chancel, tall nave, lean-to aisles and west tower with angle buttresses, 2-light window in narrower upper stage and broach spire with lucarnes. Trefoil windows to 4-bay nave. Interior includes oak panelling and relief carving of Nativity to reredos,. AP: Shows the graveyard and surrounding semi-urban landscape. Ridge & furrow in eastern fields.	II
9206.2.0	Emmanuel Church, Sundial	Dated 1753 on side of square top, which is also inscribed "IW" and which bears metal dial. Octagonal pier. Large plinth with 3 steps to one side.	II
21640	5 Cross Lane	SD 71 NE CROSS LANE 3/138 - No 5 GV II C18. Detached cottage set back from road up steep slope. Rubble in shallow, diminishing courses. Flush quoins. 2 windows with splay mullions, 4-height on right, 3-light on left upstairs but 2-light below (with mullion removed and sill lowered); drip moulds on ground floor. Off-centre door with flush surround. Wooden gutter on corbels. Brick gable stacks.	II
9241.1.0	24 & 26 Alba Street	C18. Forming the left-hand end of the range opposite the Shoulder of Mutton public house. Coursed rubble. Three storeys. Stone splay mullioned windows. No. 26 has two 3-light windows, except on ground floor, which has windows with altered glazing. No. 24 has one 3-light window, except on top floor, which has one 3-light plus one 2- light window. Doors in flush surrounds, central to No. 26 & to right of No. 24.	II
9459.1.0	Plant Farmhouse	1739, extended 1793. Coursed rubble in two buildings, that of 1793 in larger, squared courses. Two storeys. Original, right-hand section, two windows of 4 lights with flush mullions and surrounds. Drip moulds over ground floor windows, left-hand window is taller, the sill having been dropped, perhaps c.1793. Doorway on left with large lintel inscribed "P/WA/1793", referring to William Plant. Lugged door. Flushed quoins. Height of this section raised by three courses in same build as later left-hand section. Two double-light windows on ground floor & 3-light window centrally above, with flush mullions. Datestone "WM/W/1793" refers to Woodcock family who married into Plant family. Stone slab roof. Rear has less regular mullioned windows, including transformed stair window.	
9459.1.1	Plant Farmhouse, Barn	Dated "HW 1828". Symmetrical field barn. Roughly cut coursed stone. Central vehicular entrance each side with segmental heads. Moulded stone dressed gutter. On side facing road (to west) are two circular pitching eyes. Stone flagged roof. Probably built by William Plant Woodcock (d.1796).	
9460.1.0	Manor House & Outbuilding Abutting to the South	Early C19. Coursed, square rubble. Three storeys over basement. Symmetrical. 3 windows with C20 glazing, square on top storey, slightly taller than wide on lower storeys. Door with plain fan under moulded arch having impost blocks and keystone. Stone steps	II



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		descend each side of door; iron rail with moulded newels and wide decorative uprights. Flush quoins. Gutter-cornice. Outbuilding on left also probably early C19, set back, but of same eaves height. Rubble. Large circular opening high on front within frame. Slate roof.	
9462.1.0	Shoulder of Mutton Public House	Formerly known as the "lower house", built or rebuilt in 1751. Georgian style frontage and one side elevation. Symmetrical ashlar front. Three storeys, three sash windows with glazing bars (casements on top storey probably originally sashes). 4-panel door under masked fanlight, open pediment on pilasters. Quoins. 2-span roof with parapet between gable stacks. Nos. 1 and 3 abut to right.	II
9463.1.0	Alba Street	17th century or earlier 18th century. Rubble. 2-storey with 3-bay 1- storey pentice front. The building stands back from the Shoulder of Mutton public house, which abuts on left. 3-light upper windows with splay mullions in gable end. Stone slab roof. Single-storey rear extension with 2-storey extension beyond, each side with 2-light wooden casement window.	
9464.1.0 5	Cross Lane	C18. Detached cottage set back from road up steep slope. Rubble in shallow, diminishing courses. Flush quoins. Two windows with splay mullions, 4-light on right, 3-light on left upstairs but 2-light below (with mullion removed and sill lowered). Drip moulds on ground floor. Off-centre door with flash surround. Wooden gutter on corbels. Brick gable stacks.	
9466.1.0	Lumb Carr Farmhouse	Probably C18. Rubble. Two storeys. Two 4-light stone splay mullioned windows, that on the right on ground floor being 3-light, with door to left. Another door far left.	II
9466.1.1	Lumb Carr Farmhouse, Range of Barns Abutting Farmhouse	Probably C18. Rubble. To right of farmhouse. In two sections, but one build. Left-hand section is barn with segmental-headed vehicular entry and single-pitch roof. Right-hand section is plain barn with gable facing road.	II
9470.1.0	Peel Monument	1851-2. In tribute to Sir Robert Peel in effecting repeal of corn laws. Designed by members of the monument committee; Grant, Ashton, Knowles, Gorton and possibly Cunliffe. At insistence of William Grant, chairman, the tower was built in line with St. Andrews church tower as viewed from his own Nuttall Hall. Rubble, partly coursed. 128 ft high, originally with 148 steps. Square. Narrow, slightly tapering upper stage, with four storeys of single 2-light mullioned windows to each face and corbelled battlemented top. Conspicuous landmark. In need of repair; an appeal was launched in 1929 to replace the wooden staircase and renovate the tower. Used as a lookout point during WWII. Renovated again in 1985 and re-opened to the public. AP: Extraction evidence.	II
9471.1.0	Hey House	C17, square porch. Long rectangular plan. Battlemented, shaped finials to roof parapet, chimneys. Windows have stone mullions and transoms with small diamond shaped panes. Rear door said to have carved date of "1616". Stone flagged roof and stone walls. Fireplace dated "1671" with later over mantel and one dated "1695" in dining room. Two stained glass medallions, one dated "1616". East wing carved woodwork said to be from Whalley Abbey, as are door	II

		and pews in west wing. Some bedroom panelling. Kitchen tunnel has segmental-arched stone barrel vault. Hunt established 1708. Built by Roger Browne.	
9478.1.0	Higher House	Early 18th century. Coursed rubble. Flush quoins. Symmetrical. 2.5 storeys. Doorway has moulded architrave and pulvinated frieze. Castellated, evidently 19th century porch. Each side has large transom and mullion windows with 12-lights and drip mould (left-hand one leads to upper lights). Above each 5-light window with drip mould. Above porch is a round-arched window with keystone, impost mouldings and narrow mullion and transom window. Stone eaves gutter. Five casement dormers with hipped roofs set in stone slab roof. Tall gable chimney. Slightly lower 2-storey extension to right dated "John & Mary/Roster/1820". Beyond is still lower extension, probably of similar date. Both are similar in build to earlier house, but have tall square mullion windows of two and three lights. Later 20th century metal additions. Until 1884 was White Hart Inn. Known as Higher House.	II
10072.1.0	Stony Bank	Houses still in use. Stony Bank is shown as one building set in its own grounds and is named. The site is shown but not named on other OS maps of the series. The building and those around it were recorded as part of the Bury Local List survey thus: The buildings at Stony Bank comprised of two rows of houses. The earlier row was stone built in water shot stone with slab quoins. The roof is gabled with three chimney stacks. The southern gable façade end has the fourth quoin from ground level inscribed with the name 'Delph Cottage'. The row has been divided into three two storey dwellings. The fenestration appears to retain late C19 window frames. Two stone porches have been added leaving the northern dwelling without a porch. The southern end dwelling appears to have retained the original thick grey slate roof cladding. Delph Cottage probably dates to the late C18 to early C19. A further house is located to the north of Delph Cottage. This building was built during the late C19 to early C20. It is stone built with coursed rubble and the eastern façade is of rusticated ashlar. The roof was gabled with a chimney stack to either gable. All fenestration and doors had been replaced with late C20 PVC replacements. The building had two side-by-side central front doors, one to either house.	
10073.1.0	Higher Barn	Farmstead, now converted to residential usage. Higher Barn is shown as one large rectangular building and is named. An outbuilding has been added by 1894, and the site comprises four buildings by 1910. Building on location on Greenwood's map. Recorded during Bury Local List survey thus: The farm buildings were under conversion at the time of the survey. All farm buildings stone built. Farmhouse had kneelers to the gables with a central large square chimney stack, which can suggest an inglenook style fireplace. Later phase chimneys were located to both gable ends. The farmhouse is a long two-storey rectangle with later phases built to both ends. The barn was shrouded in scaffolding and covered with plastic sheeting, which	II

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		completely obscured it from view.	
10074.1.0	Wood Side, Dundee Lane	Wood Side shown as one large rectangular building in its own grounds and named. Two buildings are shown. Shown as two separate buildings, possibly surviving as "Rectory". 1893 OS map names 'Wood Side', site composed of two larger buildings with long connecting structure. The eastern building is the larger of the two and is irregular in shape. 1929 OS map as 1950 with some alteration or addition to all of the buildings. Marked as 'Holcombe Rectory ' on 2006 map. No access on site visit by UMAU 2008.	
10075.1.0	Merchants Row	Terraced houses, still in use. Shown and named as "Merchants Row", with one large rectangular building on 6" OS 1850 map. Shown but not named on later 6" OS map. The site is shown as comprising seven dwellings and various outbuildings on 25" OS map. Recorded during the Bury Local List survey as: A terrace of six two-storey stone-built cottages with gabled stone porches to each of the front doors. The roof is gabled and clad in thin blue slate. The chimney stacks were all located to the northern dividing walls and gable.	
10076.1.0	Hill End Farm	Hill End shown as one building and named on the OS 1st edition map. Appears as two buildings on the OS 2nd edition. The 1910 map shows two main buildings and several features with a well to the southeast. Building shown at approx location on 1818 map (Greenwood). Marked as 'Hill End'; rectangular building oriented south-west to north-east with outbuilding to west on 1850 OS map. 1893 OS map as 1850 with additional buildings to west, north and south. 1929 OS map as 1893 with additional buildings to south. Main building shown divided into two different sized areas. No access at time of site visit by UMAU 2008.	
10077.1.0	Rainbow Cottage	Terrace of houses still in use. Rainbow Cottage is shown on the OS 1st edition map. Shown but unnamed. Appears as one extended building. Building on approximate location on Greenwood's map. Site visit in 2008 by UMAU recorded that this is a terrace of three two-storey houses with a two up and down arrangement, with a late 19th century end house built onto one gable end. The roof is gabled in the first phase terrace with a hipped roof on the later house. The earlier phase is built with dark rough ashlar with plain stone sills and lintels. All windows are late 20th century replacement 4-light sashes. The later phase end house appears to be a 2-bay house with an open portico porch to the principal façade, and a stone lean-to porch as a rear entrance. The masonry is distinctly lighter in colour than that of the earlier terrace with coursed and dressed masonry. The whole roof has been reclad in the late 20th century.	
10108.1.0	Top o' th' Moor Farm	The farm complex is shown with a well on the OS 1st edition. One large building is shown. The 1910 map shows two offset main buildings. Shown as "Top o' th' Moor Farm" on. Some alterations to building and additional large structure adjoining to the north-east on 1893 OS map. 1929 as 1893 map with additional buildings to south-west and south. No access at time	

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		of site visit by UMAU 2008.	
15646.1.0	Plant House, Holcombe Village	House still in use. First shown on the 1st edition OS 6" map as a long irregular shaped building. By the 1st edition 25"OS map this appears reduced in length at the north and consists of three adjoining structures. Site visit in 2008 by UMAU recorded that the building is a 2-storey water shot stone house with gable end chimneys and a graduated stone slate roof. The main eastern elevation has a central doorway with a keystone arch and stone surrounds flanked by two tall sash windows with stone lintels and sills. At first floor level are three windows in the same style. The southern gable has two sash windows and a casement window in the same style. The rear western elevation is occupied by a stone outshut. The northern gable has two gable end chimneys, one to the outshut, and two sash windows, one to each floor. At the south-western corner of the house is a 2-storey watershot stone extension, two by one bays, with a corner chimney stack.	
15647.1.0	Hare & Hounds Public House, Holcombe Brook	Public house, still in use. First shown on the 1850 OS map and first annotated as a public house with the name 'Hare & Hounds' on the 1893 OS map . Site visit by UMAU recorded that this is a: Large two storey stone built building which also included a further building to the eastern gable. The roof is gabled and clad in thin blue slate. Pairs of chimney stacks are located at each of the gables. The building is of a double pile. A late C20 timber porch on a stone plinth protects the façade entrance. The southern elevation fronts the Bolton Road junction. The public house was originally situated at a cross road formed by Bolton Road, Holcombe Old Road and Summerseat Lane. The building at the eastern gable appears to have served as a stable and hay barn. The windows are stone lined with single mullions to the ground floor. All windows appear to be late C20 replacements.	
15656.1.0	Darul Uloom, Holcombe Old Road	Mansion, now used as theological college. Buildings marked in approximate location but not clearly on both 1770 and 1818 maps. 1850 OS map shows 'Lower Hey House' as single L-shaped building to west of Holcombe Road. 1893 OS map shows 'Holcombe Hall' with significant changes to site, a large irregular shaped hall and range of outbuildings to the west, set within grounds to west of Holcombe Road. 1908 map denotes 'Aitken Sanatorium' with building extended to south and some alterations to exterior. Pevsner writes: 'Darul Uloom', Holcombe Old Road. "A large Early Victorian house belonging to the Aitken family, extended in 1864, which later became a TB sanatorium with the addition of the usual open fronted wards. It closed in 1970 and was converted into a Muslim theological college, with house and wards transformed by Islamic windows and golden domes". No access at time of site visit by UMAU 2008.	



## 6.0 Results

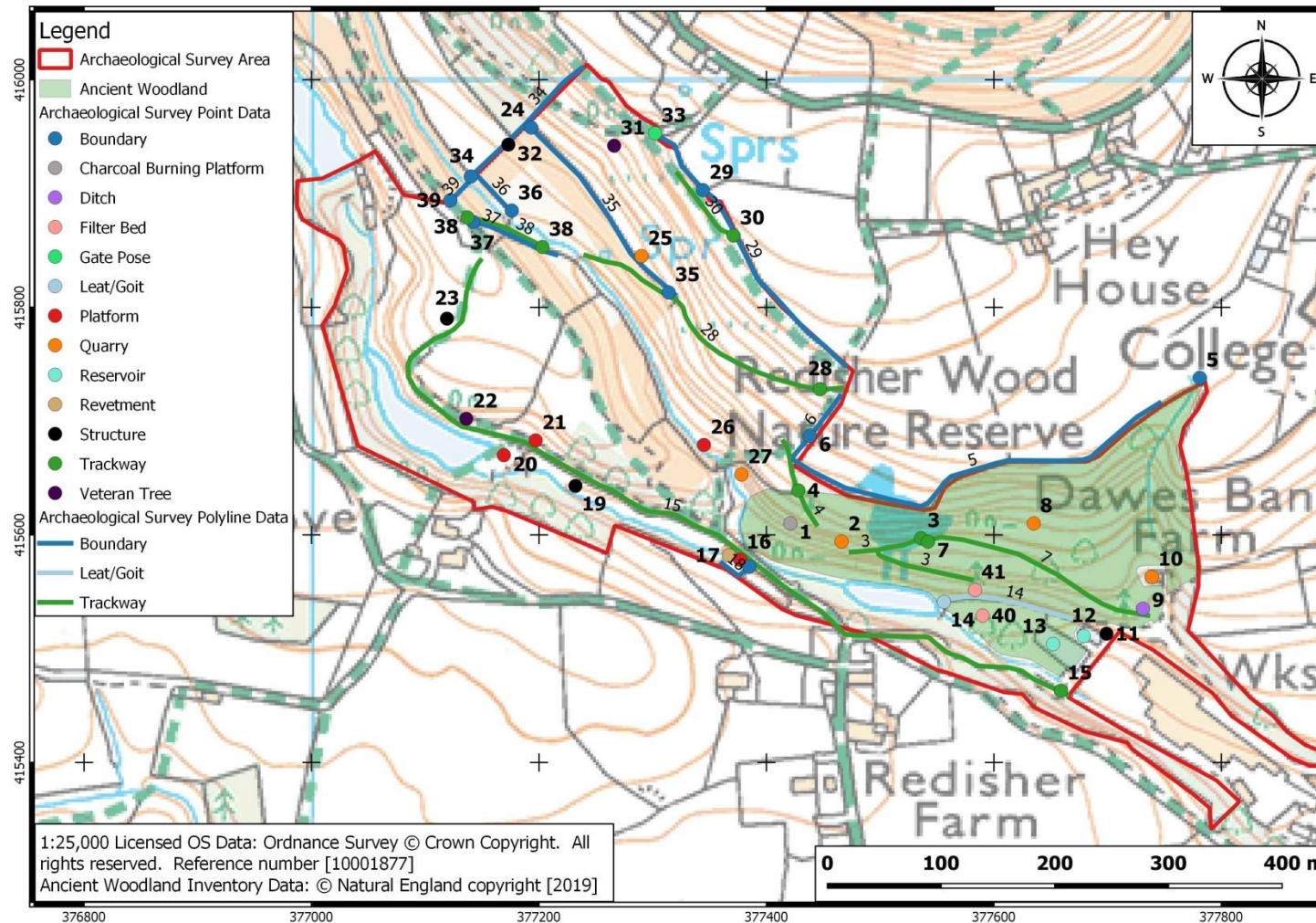


Figure 24: Distribution of features of archaeological interest recorded during the Level 1 (Reconnaissance) Woodland Survey. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Reference number [10001877]

41 previously unrecorded features of archaeological and historical significance were recorded within Redisher Wood (figure 24). A detailed dataset, including feature specific management recommendations for each of the recorded features can be found in Appendix 1.

## **6.1 Prehistoric**

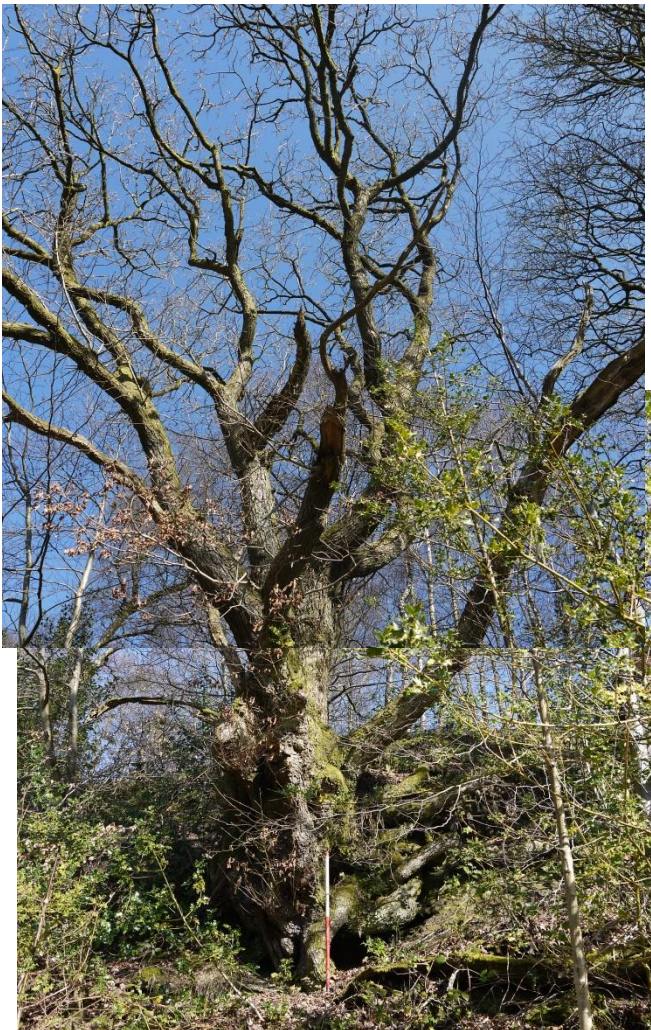
No Prehistoric features or find spots were identified during the survey.

## **6.2 Romano-British**

No Romano-British features or find spots were identified during the survey.

## **6.3 Medieval**

### **6.3.1 Veteran Tree**



A veteran multi-stemmed oak (Site No. 22; plate 4) was recorded at NGR: 377136 415702, on the northern edge of the principle trackway that runs parallel to Holcombe Brook. The oak measures approximately 3.0m in circumference, with the largest of the projecting poles measuring 1.10m in circumference. The tree stands up to 15.0m tall. It appears the tree has been managed both as a coppice and pollard in the past, although wind damage or grazing may give this appearance.

*Plate 4: Plate 4: Veteran Oak (Site No. 22) recorded within the southwest of the survey (Scale is 1.0m; Photograph: P1040673, P1040673). Copyright Pennine Prospects*



## 6.4 Post-medieval

### 6.4.1 Structures

Five platforms (Site Nos. 1, 17, 20, 21 and 26) were recorded, four were levelling platforms, and one was a possible charcoal burning platform (Site No. 1) constituting three adjoining oval platforms, although it is just as likely to relate to natural subsidence of the slope. The feature extends a distance of 23m (east-west) by 6m (north-south). One gate post (Site No. 34) was also recorded this single upright millstone gate post stands 1.20m tall and 0.5m wide.

Platforms recognised as Site No's 21 and 22 represent the site of Ridge Cotton Mill, a mill recorded as operational at the time of the OS Six-inch England and Wales, Lancashire LXXIX publication in 1850 (figure 4). Subsequent surveys record its gradual decline.



*Plate 5: Site of Ridge Cotton Mill (Site No. 21) (Scale is 2.0m; Photograph: P1040670). Copyright Pennine Prospects*

The site has been largely cleared; leaving a levelled platform to the east of the accompanying reservoir. Observations of the east end of the reservoir noted dressed gritstone masonry which along with marking the edge of the reservoir embankment, may also represent the foundations of the mill itself.

Structural remains of four buildings (Site No. 11, 19, 23 and 32) were also identified during the survey. The following summarises each of the sites in turn:



**Site No. 11 - Redisher Bleach and Dye Works**



*Plate 6: Structure relating to the Redisher Bleach and Dye works early 20th Century enlargements (Scale is 2.0m; Photograph P1040651). Copyright Pennine Prospects*

Located within the east of the survey area, the remains of this structure represent a building (plate 6) first recorded on the 1930 1:2500 Second Revision First County Series Survey and representative of an off-shoot to the main bleach and dye works following its expansion. The works were established during the early 19th century, and later enlarged during the late 19th and early 20th century (Archaeological Investigations Project 2008,17). The structure was built predominately of brick, with a dressed gritstone stone south-facing retaining wall to the rear. The remains stand up to 2.0m tall.



**Site No. 19 – Multi-roomed Structure**



*Plate 7: Overgrown site of a four-roomed structure on the south-facing bank of Holcombe Brook (Scales are 1.0m; Photograph: P1040666). Copyright Pennine Prospects*

Located on the south-facing bank of Holcombe Brook, the purpose of the role of the site (plate 7) is currently unknown. The site appears on the 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey (figure 5) and 1910 1:2500 First Revision First County Series Survey (figure 6), on which it is represented as a four roomed rectangular building extending up to 10.0m east-west by 4.0m north-south. The structure is absent on the 1929 map or later maps. Due to its close proximity to the site of Ridge Cotton Mill located to the west, it is likely this multi-roomed structure represented workshops,

offices and/or workers accommodation. Only the foundations of the structure are visible, the most substantial remains are those of the rear retaining wall which stands up to 2.0m high.

### ***Site No. 32 - Foundations of Roughly Square Structure***

The foundations of an irregular and dressed stone square structure located against a northeast-southwest orientated boundary. The foundations and rubble remains cover an area of 5.0m x 5.0m and stands 0.5m high. The feature is recorded on the 1893 County Series Survey (figure 5). This building appears as a partial construct in the 1910 County Series Survey (figure 6), on which the southeast wall of the structure is not recorded.

### **Site No. 23 – Lower Ridge Farmstead**

Situated at the summit of the low ridgeline located at the foot of the valley are the remains of the farmstead of Lower Ridge. The site is recorded on the 1850 OS Six-inch England and Wales, Lancashire (figure 4) and subsequent surveys. The main house is depicted as measuring 13.5m long (east-west) by 8.7m wide (north-south), and is divided into two parts. In addition, each division included two off-shoots extending to the north, each of which measured approximately 2.0m by 2.0m. There is also a building, detached, to the southeast measuring 9.5m x 6.5m. By the time of the 1910 Country Series Survey (figure 6) publication, an extension to the west of the main house had been added, measuring 8.0m in length and 2.0m in width. The building to the southeast had also developed with multiple divisions along with the introduction of two additional smaller buildings to the southwest of it. The 1930 Country Series Survey (figure 7), indicates the extension to main house had shortened, and widened and measures approx. 5.0m by 5.0m. In the 1938 County Survey series, main feature is extended to the east by approx. 3.50m and the extension to the southwest is extended by approx. 3m to the south. A semi-circular enclosure is then built to the east of the building and appears in the 1964 NG map. The archaeological survey recorded upstanding walls (1.50m high) to ground floor window level. Access to the farmstead was via a north-south orientated lane which provided access to Holcombe to the southeast via and brook. The site of the main house' garden is marked by rectangular sandstone flagstones set on edge; each measures approximately 0.10m x 1.0m x 1.0m.





*Plate 8: The flagstone walled garden and overgrown site of Lower Ridge house (right) viewed from the southeast (Scale is 1.0m; Photograph: P1040678). Copyright Pennine Prospects*

#### **6.4.2 Land Divisions**

The following boundaries were recorded during the course of the survey: Site No. 5, 6, 18, 24, 29, 34, 35 (plate 9), 36, 37 and 39. They all appear on the 1893 First County Series Survey (figure 5). It is suspected that some of these may have had medieval origins which remained relevant and in use during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as is evident from the available historic mapping. The majority of boundaries can be characterised as irregular drystone walls, although a number do incorporate orthostats. The boundaries stand up to 1.50m tall.





*Plate 9: Irregular Dry Stone Wall (Site No. 35) traversing the south-facing slope (Scale is 1.0m; Photograph: P1040697). Copyright Pennine Prospects*

### **6.4.3 Routes of Communication**

A total of seven trackways were identified and recorded, these included Site No. 3, 4, 7, 15, 28, 30 and 38. Each track is recorded on the consulted historic map sources. Of particular note is Site No. 3 which is located within Redisher Wood and appears in part on 1893 First Country Survey (figure 5). By the time of the 1930 Country Series Survey (figure 7), this trackway had been extended to the southwest. The trackway also serves as an extension of Site No. 7, a substantial, mixed terrace/holloway track



which traverses the south-facing slope, providing access to an area of mineral extraction (Site No. 8) and to the east connects with Redisher Bleach and Dye Works and Holcombe beyond.



*Plate 10: Primary trackway/carriageway (Site No. 15) which serves to connect the farm of Lower Ridge with the bleach and dye works and Holcombe (Scales are 1.0m; Photograph: P1040658). Copyright Pennine Prospects*

Trackway Site No. 4 does not appear on the consulted historic mapping until the publication of the 1930 1:2500 Second Revision First County Series Survey (figure 7), where it is depicted running parallel to an earlier field boundary. The primary trackway/carriageway through the survey area is represented by Site No. 15 (plate

9). Present on each of the consulted historic map, the feature serves to connect the site of Lower Ridge farm in the west with the industrial works and settlement of Holcombe to the east.

Plate 9: Holloway Site No. 7, it traverses the slopes to the north of Redisher Bleach Works before ending abruptly at a woodland boundary to the west. At a later date this well used track served a substantial area of quarrying to the north as well as a clay pit. The track measures up to 4m wide and supports a row of mature lime trees along its southern edge (Scales are 1 metre).

#### **6.4.4 Mineral Extraction**

Evidence for mineral extraction in Redisher Woods is in the form of four quarries and one clay extraction pit (Site Nos. 2, 8, 9, 25 and 27). Only Site No. 10 appears on the County Series Surveys, first as a clay pit on the 1893 First County Series Survey. At this date the clay pit supported a small gage rail which connected to the main track to the south. The quarried area is extensive, measuring up to 80.0m east-west by 100.0m north-south. By the time of the 1910 First Revision First County Series the clay pit had ceased works. The site now supports a pond with a concrete platform upon its southern edge. The platform is partially hollow, with voids providing access along its southern edge. The largest quarry recorded was Site No. 8, an extensive area of quarrying into the south-facing slope, located northwest of the clay pit site. The site was accessed from the west and covers an area of c.150.0m east-west by 35.0m north-south. The quarry measures up to 30.0m deep. Site No.2 represents a small quarry located along a trackway (Site No. 3), and may be a reason for the extension of this trackway as discussed in section 6.4.3.

#### **6.4.5 Water Management**

Two reservoirs (Site No. 12 and 13) and one leat/goit (Site No. 14; plate 11) were recorded during this survey. Both reservoirs are noted on the 1893 First County Series Survey and supported the Redisher Bleach and Dye Works located immediately to the east. Both are small with the larger of the two (Site No. 13) measuring 30.0m east-west, 15.0m north-south and up to 3.0m deep. The leat/goit is orientated east-west and served to supply the reservoirs located at Redisher Bleach



and Dye Works from Holcombe Brook. The watercourse measures c.2.0m wide and up to 1.50m deep.



*Plate 11: Leat/Goit (Site No. 14) viewed from the east (Scale is 2.0m; Photograph: P1040653).  
Copyright Pennine Prospects*

#### **6.4.6 Veteran Trees**

A mature willow, (Site No.32) was identified within the northwest of the survey area, located on the steep south-facing slope. The tree is 0.70m diameter and 8-9.0m tall.

### **6.5 Modern**

#### **6.5.1 Boundaries**



Revetment boundary Site No.17 (Plate 12) first appears on the 1964 National Grid Map. The revetment wall forms the eastern edge of Holcombe Brook on its approach to a bridge to the east. The feature, constructed of upright cylindrical concrete columns may make use of Second World War road obstacles using (although it should be noted that the obstacles are not a standard military pattern).



*Plate 12: Revetment boundary (Site No. 18) constructed of concrete columns (Scale is 1.0m; Photograph: P1040663). Copyright Pennine Prospects*

## **7.0 Discussion**

The Level 1 (Reconnaissance) Survey of Redisher Woods and the landscape along Holcombe Brook illustrate a palimpsest of human activity relating to medieval to post-medieval agrarian and post-medieval industrialisation. This industrialisation takes the form of the cotton mill, mineral extraction sites, brick works and the beach and dye works, which in turn involved the intensive management of Holcombe Brook itself with the construction of reservoirs, a leat/goit and filter beds, altering the very character of the valley. All of this industry and agricultural activity is also evidenced by the network of tracks and lanes connecting the various sites located throughout the valley, to centres of market and domestic settlement.

To build a more comprehensive narrative to understanding the surveyed area, future research into the archives and census records would enhance the understanding of the numerous sites recorded, such as the farmstead of Lower Ridge, but also the clay pit and later concrete platform constructed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A more intensive study of the surviving field boundaries located throughout the study area, in particular the way in which they relate to one another and their varying characters will also enhance the understanding of the chronology and development of the enclosed landscape.

As it stands, Redisher Woods and the Local Nature Reserve has a narrative that complements that of the natural environment, and could be used to promote the area further with the local community and visitors.

## **8.0 Management Recommendations**

As a part of this survey, identified features were assessed in regards to condition; this information has been used to formulate management recommendations. The recommendations cover only those features identified within woodland areas. The operational management of the reservoir and its subsidiary features such as access routes were beyond the scope of this investigation.

### **8.1 General Guidelines**

Forestry operations can be detrimental to both upstanding archaeological remains and below-ground archaeological deposits. Guidelines which meet the requirements of the United Kingdom Forestry Standard (UKFS) have been published by the Forestry Commission (Forestry Commission; 2011). The reader is advised to refer to this document for further information.

The guidelines recognise:

1. Forests should be designed and managed to take account of the historical character and cultural values of the landscape.
2. Windblown trees located upon features of archaeological interest can cause considerable damage due to the uplift of root plates. Any upstanding walls or structures may also be crushed as a result of windblown trees. General root action can also be disruptive to both below and above ground archaeological features.
3. Although low-level woodland browsing can control woody vegetation within woodland pastures and clearings; overgrazing by introduced livestock can cause significant erosion to upstanding earthworks and structures. Additional measures such as fencing may be required to protect the ground around individual sites of historic importance/interest.
4. Forest operations and civil engineering activities involve heavy machinery and earth-moving equipment. These can unintentionally destroy or damage archaeological remains and veteran trees directly, or in-directly due to soil vibration, compaction and erosion.
5. Ground disturbance and with that potential damage or destruction to archaeological features and below ground deposits can also be caused as a



result of habitat restoration projects. This can involve the pulling out of tree stumps and the inverting of soil layers to reduce surface nutrient content. Alternatively restocking can lead to new or additional damage to archaeological features and below-ground deposits.

6. There is considerable public interest in cultural heritage and the historic environment and interpretation of these aspects of woodlands can provide a focus for visitors (using the public rights of way through the woodland). This could be achieved as part of a wider access or recreation strategy. Historic environment features can be linked by heritage trails and explained through the use of interpretative panels, leaflets or maps. However these would need to be managed to avoid negative impacts on the historic environment, such as increased erosion.

In 2018 ancient woodland, including ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland received specific legislation as part of the National Planning Policy Framework ([Chapter 15. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment](#)) concerning their protection. The reader is advised to refer to this document prior to any management or development activities.

The guidance states:

1. Direct impacts of development on ancient woodland or veteran trees include:
  - damaging or destroying all or part of them (including their soils, ground flora, or fungi)
  - damaging roots and understorey (all the vegetation under the taller trees)
  - damaging or compacting soil around the tree roots
  - polluting the ground around them
  - changing the water table or drainage of woodland or individual trees
  - damaging archaeological features or heritage assets
2. Nearby development can also have an indirect impact on ancient woodland or veteran trees and the species they support. These can include:
  - breaking up or destroying connection between woodlands and veteran trees



- reducing the amount of semi-natural habitats next to ancient woodland
- increasing the amount of pollution, including dust
- increasing disturbance to wildlife from additional traffic and visitors
- increasing light pollution
- increasing damaging activities like fly-tipping and the impact of domestic pets
- changing the landscape character of the area

Legislation states: ‘... *development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists ...*’ (Chapter 15, Paragraph 175, NPPF, 2019).

## **8.2 Mitigation**

1. At the earliest stage, in advance of any management operations within areas of woodland, the organisation commissioning the works should consult with the regional historic environment authority, in this instance Greater Manchester and Bury Council.
2. Where an operation next to a historical feature is unavoidable, clear routes and exclusion areas should be marked out to provide protection to the monuments. Contractors could be provided with a ‘cab-card’, detailing in bullet-point and map format information concerning the heritage, exclusion zones and routes to and from site.
3. Regular visits to heritage sites to monitor the condition will identify any new threats or damage to the feature.
4. Trees and shrubs either on or within the immediate vicinity of archaeological sites/features should be managed to limit the extent and establishment of woody vegetation. It should be considered that large trees vulnerable to windthrow be removed or crowned to reduce the weight of the tree canopy. However, veteran trees should be retained where possible.

### **8.3 Specific Guidelines**

Specific management recommendations for each feature recorded as part of the survey can be found in Appendix 1.

All of the boundaries recorded during the survey are either relict or in numerous states of decline. Each boundary should be monitored to ensure ground vegetation and tree saplings do not establish themselves on the stonework and cause damage/erosion. Mature trees within close proximity of all of the boundaries recorded during the survey should also be monitored and where appropriate, coppiced/pollarded, crowned, thinned or removed to prevent windthrow damage to the features. Although relict, the boundaries should be stabilised where necessary and maintained as relict features.

Although there are upstanding structural remains for a number of the surveyed farm/homestead sites as well as the mill sites, the survival of platforms also suggests a moderate to high degree of preservation concerning below ground archaeological features and deposits relating to each site. This is particularly important as many of the sites may have been established on medieval foundations. As such scrub and sapling tree vegetation should be monitored and where necessary reduced upon features to reduce the risk of disturbance to above and belowground archaeological features and deposits. Young and mature trees upon or within the immediate vicinity should be coppiced/pollarded or felled in order to prevent windthrow damage. Any works at the site will likely require archaeological intervention.

Veteran trees located in the vicinity of farm/homestead sites or on the location of relict or lost boundaries should be monitored and if possible maintained.

## **9.0 Acknowledgments**

Pennine Prospects would like to thank Chris Wilkinson, Unit Manager (Planning Projects and Environment) and Paul Robinson, Local Nature Reserves Officer, Bury Council for their invitation, permission, support and enthusiasm of the Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage Project.

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## 11.0 List of illustrations

### 11.1 Figures

Figure 1: Location of Redisher Wood, Holcombe, Metropolitan Borough of Bury, Greater Manchester in relation to its immediate surroundings. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Reference number [10001877]

Figure 2: Redisher Wood survey area outlined in red. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Reference number [10001877]

Figure 3: Historic map from 1818 of Reddishaw (Kathryn Sather & Associates 2010, 16).

Figure 4: OS Six-inch England and Wales, Lancashire LXXIX (includes: Haslingden; Ramsbottom; Tottington; Turton), Surveyed: 1844 to 1847, Published: 1850. Copyright National Library of Scotland <https://maps.nls.uk/view/102344000>.

Figure 5: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey.

Figure 6: 1910 1:2500 First Revision First County Series Survey.

Figure 7: 1930 1:2500 Second Revision First County Series Survey.

Figure 8: Annotated 1929, County Sheet Lancashire, County Series 1:25000, 2nd revision. © Landmark Information Group and Crown copyright 2018. Using: EDINA Historic Digimap Service. Purple lines indicate the boundaries which have been removed between the 1910-1929 maps as well as the inclusion of paths and bridge widening indicated in green and a platform built on the old clay extraction pit marked by the red plus.

Figure 9: Annotated 1937, County Sheet Lancashire, County Series 1:25000, 2nd revision. © Landmark Information Group and Crown copyright 2018. Using: EDINA Historic Digimap Service.

Red markers indicate the footpath and foot bridge which have been added.

Figure 10: Annotated 1964, Annotated 1964, National Grid Tile, National Grid 1:25000. © Landmark Information Group and Crown copyright 2018. Using: EDINA Historic Digimap Service. Two filter beds and tanks have been removed, indicated via the pink crosses, the footpath and foot bridge have been removed indicated by the red balloon markers, as has the clay pit and a building has been built, indicated by the red plus marker.

Figure 11: 50cm Resolution Digital Terrain Model of Redisher Wood represented as a Slope Model. The figure includes the location of archaeological features recorded during the survey

Figure 12: LIDAR composite DTM 50CM, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) with features plotted. Numbers refer to the Site No. ID, refer to Appendix 1 for ID references. © Crown copyright 2018. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.

Figure 13: LIDAR composite DTM 1M, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019). The red lines display the boundaries and trackways present on the LIDAR. © Crown copyright 2018. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.

Figure 14: LIDAR composite DTM 50CM, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) with features plotted. The points and numbers refer to the Site No. ID, refer to Appendix 1 for ID references. The red lines display the

*boundaries and trackways present on the LIDAR. © Crown copyright 2018. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.*

*Figure 15: LIDAR composite DTM 50CM, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) with features plotted. The points and numbers refer to the Site No. ID, the IDS which are depicted show those with multiple coordinates taken, refer to Appendix 1 for ID references. The red lines display the boundaries and trackways present on the LIDAR. © Crown copyright 2018. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.*

*Figure 16: LIDAR composite DTM 1M, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019). © Crown copyright 2018. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.*

*Figure 17: LIDAR composite DTM 1M, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) with features plotted. The points and numbers refer to the Site No. ID, the IDS which are depicted show those with multiple coordinates taken, refer to Appendix 1 for ID references. The red lines display the boundaries and trackways present on the LIDAR. © Crown copyright 2018. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.*

*Figure 18: LIDAR composite DTM 1M, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) with features plotted. The points and numbers refer to the Site No. ID, refer to Appendix 1 for ID references. The red lines display the boundaries and trackways present on the LIDAR. © Crown copyright 2018. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.*

*Figure 19: LIDAR composite DTM 1M, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) © Crown copyright 2019, with the 1st Edition (1853-1904) County Series 1:2500 overlaid. © Landmark Information Group and Crown copyright 2018. EDINA Historic Digimap Service. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.*

*Figure 20: LIDAR composite DTM 1M, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) © Crown copyright 2019, with the 1st Edition (1853-1904) County Series 1:2500 overlaid. © Landmark Information Group and Crown copyright 2018. EDINA Historic Digimap Service. The red lines display the boundaries and trackways present on the LIDAR. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.*

*Figure 21: LIDAR composite DTM 1M, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) © Crown copyright 2019, with the 1st Edition (1853-1904) County Series 1:2500 overlaid. © Landmark Information Group and Crown copyright 2018. EDINA Historic Digimap Service. The points and numbers refer to the Site No. ID, refer to Appendix 1 for ID references. The red lines display the boundaries and trackways present on the LIDAR. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.*

*Figure 22: LIDAR composite DTM 1M, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) © Crown copyright 2019, with 2nd Revision (1906-1939) County Series 1:2500 overlaid. © Landmark Information Group and Crown copyright 2018. EDINA Historic Digimap Service. The points and numbers refer to the Site No. ID, refer to Appendix 1 for ID references. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.*

*Figure 23: LIDAR composite DTM 1M, SD71ne, (DEFRA, 2019) © Crown copyright 2019, with 1st Edition (1943-1993) National Grid 1:1250 overlaid. © Landmark Information Group and Crown copyright 2018. EDINA Historic Digimap Service. The points and numbers refer to the Site No. ID, refer to Appendix 1 for ID references. Processed using QGIS3, 2019.*

*Figure 24: Distribution of features of archaeological interest recorded during the Level 1 (Reconnaissance) Woodland Survey. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Reference number [10001877]*

## **11.2 Plates**



Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage, Redisher Wood, Holcombe:  
An Archaeological Woodland Survey

*Plate 1: Rochdale , Phillimore ref R5,3 (Professor J.J.N. Palmer and team 2011).*

*Plate 2: Radcliffe, Phillimore ref R5,2 (Professor J.J.N. Palmer and team 2011).*

*Plate 3: Image from Henry Dowsett's book "Notes on Holcombe" (Holcombe Society 2016).*

*Plate 4: Plate 4: Veteran Oak (Site No. 22) recorded within the southwest of the survey (Scale is 1.0m; Photograph: P1040673, P1040673). Copyright Pennine Prospects*

*Plate 5: Site of Ridge Cotton Mill (Site No. 21) (Scale is 2.0m; Photograph: P1040670). Copyright Pennine Prospects*

*Plate 6: Structure relating to the Redisher Bleach and Dye works early 20th Century enlargements (Scale is 2.0m; Photograph P1040651). Copyright Pennine Prospects*

*Plate 7: Overgrown site of a four-roomed structure on the south-facing bank of Holcombe Brook (Scales are 1.0m; Photograph: P1040666). Copyright Pennine Prospects*

*Plate 8: The flagstone walled garden and overgrown site of Lower Ridge house (right) viewed from the southeast (Scale is 1.0m; Photograph: P1040678). Copyright Pennine Prospects*

*Plate 9: Irregular Dry Stone Wall (Site No. 35) traversing the south-facing slope (Scale is 1.0m; Photograph: P1040697). Copyright Pennine Prospects*

*Plate 10: Primary trackway/carriageway (Site No. 15) which serves to connect the farm of Lower Ridge with the bleach and dye works and Holcombe (Scales are 1.0m; Photograph: P1040658). Copyright Pennine Prospects*

*Plate 11: Leat/Goit (Site No. 14) viewed from the east (Scale is 2.0m; Photograph: P1040653). Copyright Pennine Prospects*

*Plate 12: Revetment boundary (Site No. 18) constructed using recycled military concrete road obstacles (Scale is 1.0m; Photograph: P1040663). Copyright Pennine Prospects*

## Appendix 1: Survey Database

Site No.	Easting	Northing	Site Name	Site Type	Sub-category	Description	Period	Condition/Threat	Recommendation	Reference	Importance
1	377421	415610		Charcoal Burning Platform		Possible location of up to three adjoining Charcoal Burning Platforms or a single irregular platform constructed into the south-facing slope. The feature extends a distance of 23m (east-west) by 6m (north-south).	Post-medieval	The feature is in a poor condition and is susceptible to erosion through landslip as evidence by the exposed shale and scree. Vegetation consists of mature beech, oak and an understorey of holly and rhododendron.	The feature should continue to be monitored.	Photograph Ref: P1040641	Local
2	377466	415594		Quarry		Small quarry delve cut into the south-facing slope. The quarry measures up to 8m (north-south) by 5m (east-west). It measures up to 3m deep.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a fair condition. Vegetation on the site consists of holly and mature oak	The feature should continue to be monitored.	Photograph Ref: P1040642	Local

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3	377536	415597		Trackway	Terraced Trackway	Possible terraced trackway set into the south-facing slope measuring up to 2m wide. The track descends from the western edge of a platform where it extends c.50m before it returns southeast where it continues towards the foot of the clough traversing the natural slope. Where the track turns, there is an additional trackway branching to the east, possibly connecting with a small quarry site located upon the south-facing slope.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a fair condition. Vegetation on the site consists of mature oak and sycamore, with holly and bluebells.	The feature should continue to be monitored.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey	Local
4	377428	415639		Trackway	Holloway	Partial holloway oriented northwest-southeast and descending the medium to steep south-facing slope. The trackway measures up to 4.50m wide and 0.50m deep. The foundations of an irregular drystone wall survive upon the tracks western edge for a distance of 4m at its northern end where it exits the area of recognised ancient semi-natural woodland.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a fair to good condition. Vegetation consists of mature beech, with beech sapling and holly. The feature is in a state of decline caused by water run-off which has exposed underlying geology. Erosion is further caused by pedestrian and cyclists.	The feature should continue to be monitored. Some management of drainage to improve condition is suggested.	Photograph Ref: P10406 43	Local



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5	377781	415738		Boundary	Terrace	The northern edge of the area of recognised ancient semi-natural woodland is marked by an earthen south-facing terrace with a modern timber and wire fence at its summit. The terrace stands up to 0.50m high	Post-medieval	The feature is in a fair to good condition. Vegetation consists of mature beech and oak with holly.	The feature should continue to be monitored. Where applicable the fence should be maintained to prevent access of livestock into the woodland interior.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey	Local
6	377438	415687		Boundary	Bank	Earth bank orientated north-south enclosing an area of young wood plantation to the east. The summit of the boundary supports a row of multi-stemmed birch and hawthorn. The bank measures up to 1.4m wide, 0.30m high. A slight ditch on its western edge measures 1m wide, 0.20m deep.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a fair to good condition. Vegetation consists of birch and hawthorn.	The feature should continue to be monitored. Vegetation should be managed to reduce scrub and trees should continue to be coppice/pollard/fell bankside to prevent erosion.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey; Photograph Ref: P10406 44	Local

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7	377542	415594		Trackway	Holloway	Substantial trackway consisting of a partial holloway set into the south-facing slope. The trackway first appears on the 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey where it is depicted traversing the slopes to the north of Redisher Bleach Works before ending abruptly at a woodland boundary to the west. At a later date this well used track served a substantial area of quarrying to the north as well as a clay pit. The track measures up to 4m wide and supports a row of mature lime trees along its southern edge.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of mature Lime, oak and rhododendron.	The feature should continue to be monitored.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey Photograph Ref: P10406 45	Local
8	377635	415610		Quarry		Extensive area of quarrying into the south-facing slope of the valley. The site was accessed from the west and covers an area of c.150m east-west by 35m north south. The quarry measures up to 30m deep.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of rhododendron, birch, oak and sycamore.	The feature should continue to be monitored.	Photograph Ref: P10406 46	Local

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9	377731	415535		Ditch		Irregular ditch located in an area of dense rhododendron located upslope to the west of a large clay pit. The feature is likely associated to the plantation although a connection to the quarry cannot be ruled out. The feature is orientated north-south and measures 6m long by 1m wide. Upon its northern end are two 'legs' giving the ditch a reversed-F appearance.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of rhododendron.	The feature should continue to be monitored.	Photograph Ref: P1040647	Local
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10	377739	415563		Quarry	Clay Pit	Site of a clay pit at the time of the 1893 First County Series Survey. At this date the clay pit supported a small gage rail which connected to the main track to the south. The quarried area is extensive measuring up to 80m east-west by 100m north-south. The quarry was excavated and cut a natural deep cut stream which flows south. By the time of the 1910 First Revision First County Series the clay pit had ceased works. The site now supports a pond with a concrete platform upon its southern edge. The platform is partially hollow with voids providing access upon its southern edge.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a poor to fair condition.	The feature should continue to be monitored. Scrub and sapling tree vegetation should be monitored and where necessary reduced upon the feature to prevent erosion. Young and mature trees upon or within the immediate vicinity should be coppiced/pollarded or felled in order to prevent windthrow damage.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey; Photograph Ref: P10406 48	Local
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11	377699	415513	Redisher Bleach and Dye Works	Structure		Remains of structures associated to the site of Redisher Bleach and Dye Works. The brick and dressed stone maintains its rear supporting wall up to a height of 2m.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a poor condition. Vegetation consisting of rhododendron, oak, ash, beech and brambles.	The feature should continue to be monitored. Scrub and sapling tree vegetation should be monitored and where necessary reduced upon the feature to prevent erosion. Young and mature trees upon or within the immediate vicinity should be coppiced/pollarded or felled in order to prevent windthrow damage.	Photograph Ref: P10406 51	Local
12	377679	415511		Reservoir		Small reservoir recorded on the 1893 First County Series Survey supporting the Redisher Bleach and Dye Works located immediately to the east. The feature measures up to 20m east west, 10m north-south and up to 2m deep.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of brambles, sycamore, alder and sapling tree growth.	The feature should continue to be monitored. Scrub and sapling tree vegetation should be monitored and where necessary reduced upon the feature to prevent erosion. Young and mature trees upon or within the immediate vicinity should be coppiced/pollarded or felled in order to prevent windthrow damage.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey; Photograph Ref: P10406 49, P10406 50	Local

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13	377652	415504		Reservoir		Small reservoir recorded on the 1893 First County Series Survey supporting the Redisher Bleach and Dye Works located immediately to the east. The feature measures up to 30m east west, 15m north-south and up to 3m deep.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of brambles, sycamore, alder and sapling tree growth.	The feature should continue to be monitored. Scrub and sapling tree vegetation should be monitored and where necessary reduced upon the feature to prevent erosion. Young and mature trees upon or within the immediate vicinity should be coppiced/pollarded or felled in order to prevent windthrow damage.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey; Photograph Ref: P10406 52	Local
14	377556	415541		Leat/Goit		Leat/Goit orientated east-west and connecting with the reservoirs located at Redisher Bleach and Dye Works. The feature is recorded on the 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey. The watercourse measures c.2m wide and up to 1.50m deep. The Leat/Goit is fed from the east by the Holcombe Brook.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of brambles, sycamore, alder and sapling tree growth.	The feature should continue to be monitored. Scrub and sapling tree vegetation should be monitored and where necessary reduced upon the feature to prevent erosion. Young and mature trees upon or within the immediate vicinity should be coppiced/pollarded or felled in order to prevent windthrow damage.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey; Photograph Ref: P10406 53, P10406 54	Local



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15	377659	415463		Trackway	Terraced Trackway	Principle terraced trackway traversing both the north-facing and south-facing slope as it leads down the Holcombe Brook valley. The track is orientated east-west and supports an irregular drystone revetment wall upon its southern edge measuring up to 1.70m tall. The track measures up to 4m wide. The track connects Lower Ridge farm to the west with the industrial works to the east.	Post-medieval	The track is in a good condition. It is overgrown in places by rhododendron and brambles and surrounding tree vegetation consist of ore.	The feature should continue to be monitored and maintained as a public footpath.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey; Photograph Ref: P10406 58	Local
16	377377	415578		Platform		Level platform set into the foot of the north-facing slope, immediately south of the Holcombe Brook. Upon the platforms southern edge is a terrace c.1m high. To the west the platform ends at a revetment on the banks on the eastern bank of the brook, and to the north a level track. The eastern edge of the platform is marked by a north-south aligned boundary.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of beech/ash sapling and moss.	Vegetation upon the feature should be managed to reduce existing scrub and coppice/pollard tree to prevent erosion and damage. Protect the monument from damaging effects of wind throw by selective felling and removal of over-mature trees in danger of collapse.	Photograph Ref: P10406 59	Local
17	377367	415582		Revetment		Revetment wall forming the eastern edge of the Holcombe Brook on its	20th Century	The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation	Vegetation upon the feature should be managed to	Photograph Ref: P10406	Local

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						approach to a bridge to the east. The revetment is constructed of upright cylindrical concrete posts c.1m diameter and 1m tall. It is possible the represent the re-use of WWII road obstacles.		consists of beech/ash sapling and moss.	reduce scrub and tree development.	64	
18	377385	415572		Boundary	Bank	North-south orientated bank marking the eastern limit of a platform and serving to support a gate at its northern end as evidenced by a lone upright post upon the southern bank of the Holcombe Brook. The bank measures c.2m wide, 0.5m high.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a fair condition. Vegetation consists of sycamore, holly and sapling growth.	Vegetation upon the feature should be managed to reduce existing scrub and coppice/pollard bankside trees to prevent bank erosion.	Photograph Ref: P10406 59	Local
19	377232	415643		Structure		Foundations of a multi-roomed rectangular structure located on the south-facing slope. The site was accessed from the main track overlooking the site to the north. The site is recorded on the 1893 First County Series Survey and extends up to 10m east-west by 4m north-south. The rear retaining wall stands up to 2m high. By 1930 and the publication of the 2nd Revision First County Series Survey	Post-medieval	The site is in a poor condition. Vegetation consists of elder and brambles with beech and sycamore.	The feature should continue to be monitored. Scrub and sapling tree vegetation should be monitored and where necessary reduced upon the feature to prevent erosion. Young and mature trees upon or within the immediate vicinity should be coppiced/pollarded or felled in order to prevent windthrow damage.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey; Photograph Ref: P10406 66, P10406 67	Local

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						the structure is absent.					
20	377169	415670	Ridge Cotton Mill	Platform		Site of Ridge Cotton Mill represented by a large platform located upon the eastern end of a large pond/reservoir. The site supported a substantial structure at the time of the 1893 First County Series Survey. The platform measures c.30m north-south by 20m east-west. The platform is supported by a c.2m high mortared dressed stone wall upon its western edge. The wall also retained the pond/reservoir.	Post-medieval	The site is in a good condition. Vegetation upon the platform includes brambles, Himalayan balsam and mature sycamore.	The feature should continue to be monitored. Scrub and sapling tree vegetation should be monitored and where necessary reduced upon the feature to prevent erosion. Young and mature trees upon or within the immediate vicinity should be coppiced/pollarded or felled in order to prevent windthrow damage.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey; Photograph Ref: P10406 69, P10406 70, P10406 71	Local



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21	377197	415683		Platform		Platform orientated east-west and located at the foot of the Holcombe Brook valleys south-facing slope. The site supported a row of buildings until the publication of the 1910 1st Revision Firs County Series Survey. It is likely the site supported the site of Ridge Cotton Mill, located immediately to the south.	Post-medieval	The site is in a fair condition. Vegetation consist of brambles and sapling trees vegetation.	The feature should continue to be monitored. Scrub and sapling tree vegetation should be monitored and where necessary reduced upon the feature to prevent erosion. Young and mature trees upon or within the immediate vicinity should be coppiced/pollarded or felled in order to prevent windthrow damage.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey	Local
22	377136	415702		Veteran Tree	Oak	Multi-stemmed veteran oak located upon the steep south-facing slope overlooking the east-west trackway. The tree measures 3m in circumference, the largest of the poles measures 1.10m in circumference. The tree stands up to 15m tall.	Medieval	The tree is in a good condition. Surrounding vegetation includes holly, brambles and sycamore.	The veteran tree should continue to be monitored. The trees should continue to be coppiced/pollarded to prevent the risk of windthrow.	Photograph Ref: P10406 72, P10406 73	Local
23	377119	415790	Lower Ridge	Structure	Farmstead	Site of Lower Ridge farm. The remains consist of upstanding walls (1.50m high) to ground floor window level. Access to the farmstead was via a north-south orientated lane. To the south the	Post-medieval	The site is in a fair condition. Vegetation is dominated by dense areas of brambles, elder, sycamore, birch and hawthorn.	The feature should continue to be monitored. Scrub and sapling tree vegetation should be monitored and where necessary reduced upon the feature to prevent	Photograph Ref: P10406 78, P10406 79, P10406 81, P10406	Local

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						lane appears as a cobbled track set into the south-facing slope of the Holcombe Brook valley . The site of the domestic structures garden is marked by rectangular sandstone slabs set on edge. Stones measure 0.10m x 1.0m x 1.0m.			erosion. Young and mature trees upon or within the immediate vicinity should be coppiced/pollarded or felled in order to prevent windthrow damage.	84	
24	377193	415958		Boundary	Irregular Drystone Wall	North-facing relict drystone wall terrace supporting a modern wire fence. The wall stands up to 0.80m high. The wall appears to be later than an adjoining wall to the south ... which supports the remains of a gateway consisting of two upright gritstone posts.	Post-medieval	The boundary is in a poor condition. Vegetation consists predominately of grassland with gorse.	The feature should continue to be monitored. Gorse vegetation should be managed and where necessary reduced to prevent erosion. Protect the monument from damaging effects of wind throw by selective felling and removal of over-mature trees in danger of collapse.	Photograph Ref:	Local
25	377290	415845		Quarry		Quarry cut into south-facing slope. The quarry measures approx. 10m diameter and 3m deep. Upon the southwest corner of the quarry is a mature oak.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a good, condition. Vegetation consists of oak, holly, bracken and bluebells.	The feature should continue to be monitored.	Photograph Ref: P1040699	Local

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26	377345	415679		Platform		Platform set into the foot of a south-facing slope to the north of a southeast flowing brook. The platform is orientated east-west and measures 6m long by 3.5m wide.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of birch, ash, holly saplings and bluebells.	Continue to monitor the feature. Vegetation upon the feature should be managed to reduce existing scrub and coppice/pollard tree to prevent erosion and damage. Protect the monument from damaging effects of wind throw by selective felling and removal of over-mature trees in danger of collapse.	Photograph Ref: P10406 85	Local
27	377378	415653		Quarry		Small quarry cut into south-facing slope and accessed via a track from the west. The quarry measures up to 4m diameter and 0.50m deep.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of mature and sapling beech, fern and bluebells.	The feature should continue to be monitored.	Photograph Ref: P10406 86	Local

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28	377447	415728		Trackway	Holloway	East-west orientated trackway in the form of a holloway and terraced track that traverses the south-facing slope. The holloway measures up to 1m wide and 1m deep. To the west the track ends at the foot of the valley where it appears to cross the Holcombe Brook. To the east the feature exits the property at the summit of the valley.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of dense gorse, mature oak and birch, bilberry and brambles.	Continue to monitor the feature. Reduce and manage scrub vegetation at the site to maintain access to the holloway.	Photograph Ref: P1040687, P1040688	Local
29	377344	415903		Boundary	Regular Drystone Wall	South-facing drystone wall constructed of dressed stone orientated east-west. The boundary survives as a retaining wall c.1m high.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a fair condition. Vegetation consists of rough grasses, bramble and gorse.	Continue to monitor the feature. Reduce and manage scrub vegetation. Protect the monument from damaging effects of wind throw by selective felling and removal of over-mature trees in danger of collapse.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey; Photograph Ref: P1040690	Local



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30	377371	415863		Trackway	Terraced Trackway	Northwest-southeast orientated trackway entering the property from the north. The feature extends through the relict boundary as a subtle terrace. The track measures 1m wide and extends a distance of c.5m before petering-out. A single gatepost of local gritstone stands at the entrance through the relict boundary.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of rough grassland.	Continue to monitor the feature.	Photograph Ref: P1040691	Local
31	377266	415942		Veteran Tree	Willow	Mature Willow measuring 0.70m diameter and 8-9.0m tall.	Post-medieval	The tree is in a fair condition. Surrounding vegetation consists of bluebells, elder, brambles, bracken.	The veteran tree should continue to be monitored. The trees should continue to be coppiced/pollarded to prevent the risk of windthrow.	Photograph Ref: P1040693	Local
32	377173	415943		Structure		Foundations of a roughly square structure constructed against the east-face of a north-south orientated boundary. The irregular and dressed stone foundations and rubble cover an area of 5m x 5m and stands 0.5m high. The feature is recorded on the 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a poor condition. Vegetation consists of a mature oak and birch, bracken, holly and bilberry.	The site should continue to be monitored. Vegetation upon the feature should be managed to reduce scrub and tree development upon upstanding structural remains in order to reduce further erosion.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey; Photograph Ref: P1040696	Local

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33	377302	415953		Gate Pose		Single upright millstone gate post. The post stands 1.20m tall and 0.5m wide.	Post- medieval	The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of bilberry.	The feature should continue to be monitored.	Photogr aph Ref: P10406 92	Local
34	377140	415915		Boundar y	Irregular Drystone Wall	North-south orientated drystone wall of irregular construction. The boundary is in a gradual state of decline standing no more than 1m high and 0.5m wide. The boundary supports the remains of a stone pedestrian style constructed of irregular gritstone uprights.	Post- medieval	The feature is in a fair condition. Vegetation consists of mature oak and beech, along with bilberry, fern and brambles.	The feature should continue to be monitored. Scrub vegetation should be managed and where necessary reduced to prevent erosion. Trees should be monitored and where necessary coppiced/pollarded or felled to prevent windthrow damage.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey; Photogr aph Ref: P10406 94, P10406 95	Local
35	377314	415813		Boundar y	Irregular Drystone Wall	East-west orientated drystone wall of irregular construction. The boundary is in a state of decline surviving as a south-facing terrace. It stands up to 0.7m high and 0.5m wide. The feature supports a level track no more than 1.5m wide at its summit.	Post- medieval	The feature is in a poor condition. Vegetation consists of a mature oak, sycamore and birch, bracken, holly and bilberry.	The feature should continue to be monitored. Scrub vegetation should be managed and where necessary reduced to prevent erosion. Trees should be monitored and where necessary coppiced/pollarded or felled to prevent windthrow damage.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey; Photogr aph Ref: P10406 97, P10406 98	Local

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36	377176	415885		Boundary	Irregular Drystone Wall	East-west orientated drystone wall of irregular construction. The boundary is 'keyed' into the southern end of a boundary to the west and ends abruptly to the east. The boundary lines the northern edge of an east flowing Holcombe Brook. The boundary stands up to 1.5m high, 0.5m wide.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a fair-poor condition. Vegetation consists of holly, mature oak, birch and alder as well as wetland grasses.	The feature should continue to be monitored. Scrub vegetation should be managed and where necessary reduced to prevent erosion. Trees should be monitored and where necessary coppiced/pollarded or felled to prevent windthrow damage.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey; Photograph Ref: P10407 05	Local
37	377142	415875		Boundary	Terrace	North-facing terrace supporting a line of 5 mature oak trees. The terrace extends southwest from the course of a brook. The feature is recorded on the 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of mature oak, holly and brambles.	The feature should continue to be monitored. Scrub vegetation should be managed and where necessary reduced to prevent erosion. Trees should be monitored and where necessary coppiced/pollarded or felled to prevent windthrow damage.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey; Photograph Ref: P10407 06	Local

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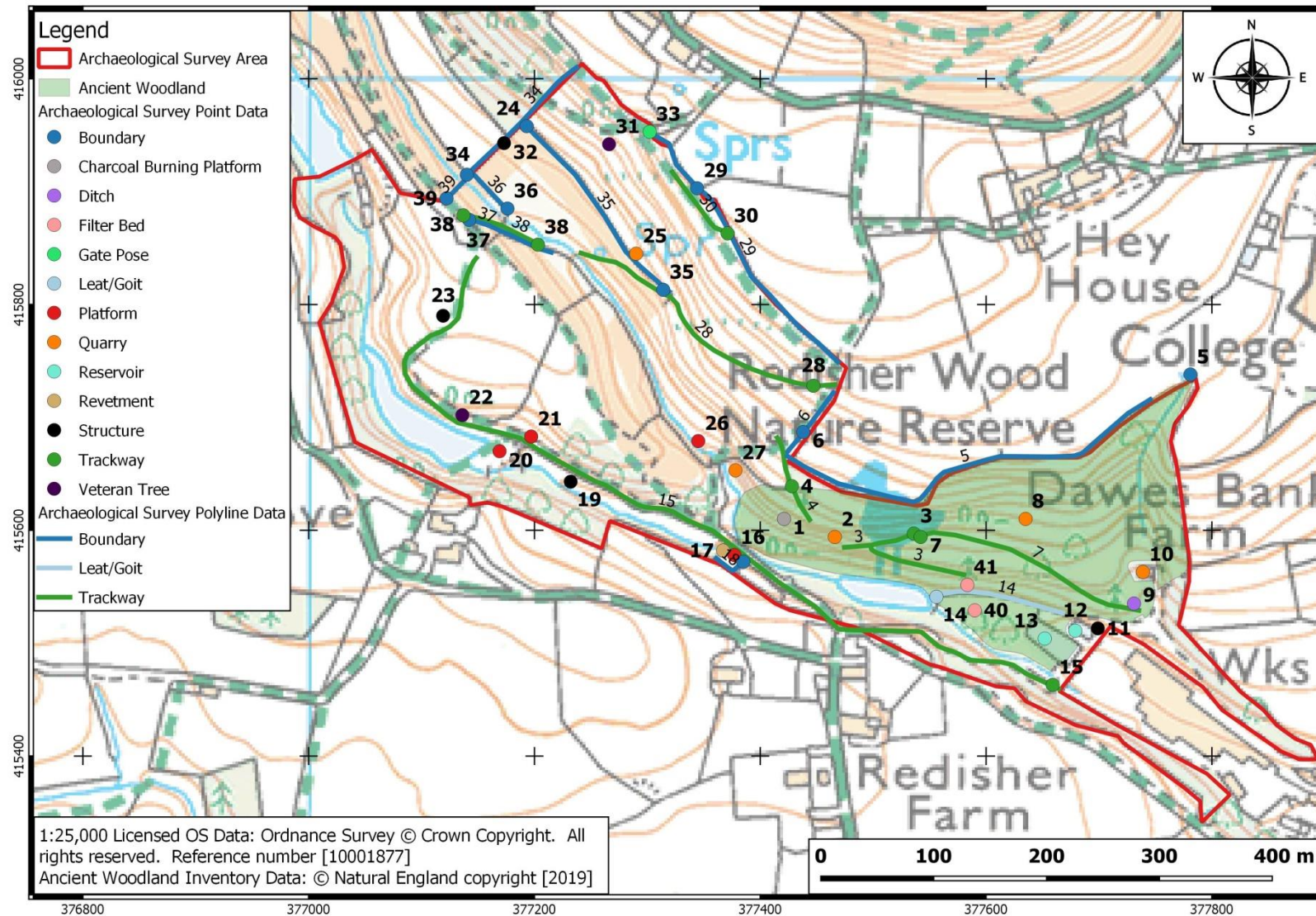
38	377203	415853		Trackway	Terraced Trackway	North-facing terraced track extending southwest from an east flowing brook. The track measures up to 3m wide.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a good condition. Vegetation consists of holly and brambles.	The feature should continue to be monitored. Scrub vegetation should be managed and where necessary reduced to prevent erosion.	Photograph Ref: P10407 06	Local
39	377122	415894		Boundary	Bank	Boundary bank extending upslope south from a brook. At the summit the bank ends at a millstone gatepost. The bank supports a line of hawthorns.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a fair condition. Vegetation consists of bracken, holly and hawthorn.	The feature should continue to be monitored. Scrub vegetation should be managed and where necessary reduced to prevent erosion.	Photograph Ref: P10407 07	Local
40	377590	415529		Filter Bed		A single filter bed recorded on the 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey to support the Redisher Bleach Works is marked by a subtle hollow within an area of scrub to the north of what is now a foot path extending west, away from the site of the bleach works. The feature is c.8.0m east-west by 5.0m north-south. The feature is no more than 0.30m deep.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a poor condition as it has been backfilled. Vegetation includes nettles and brambles.	The feature should continue to be monitored.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey; Photograph Ref: P10406 55	Local



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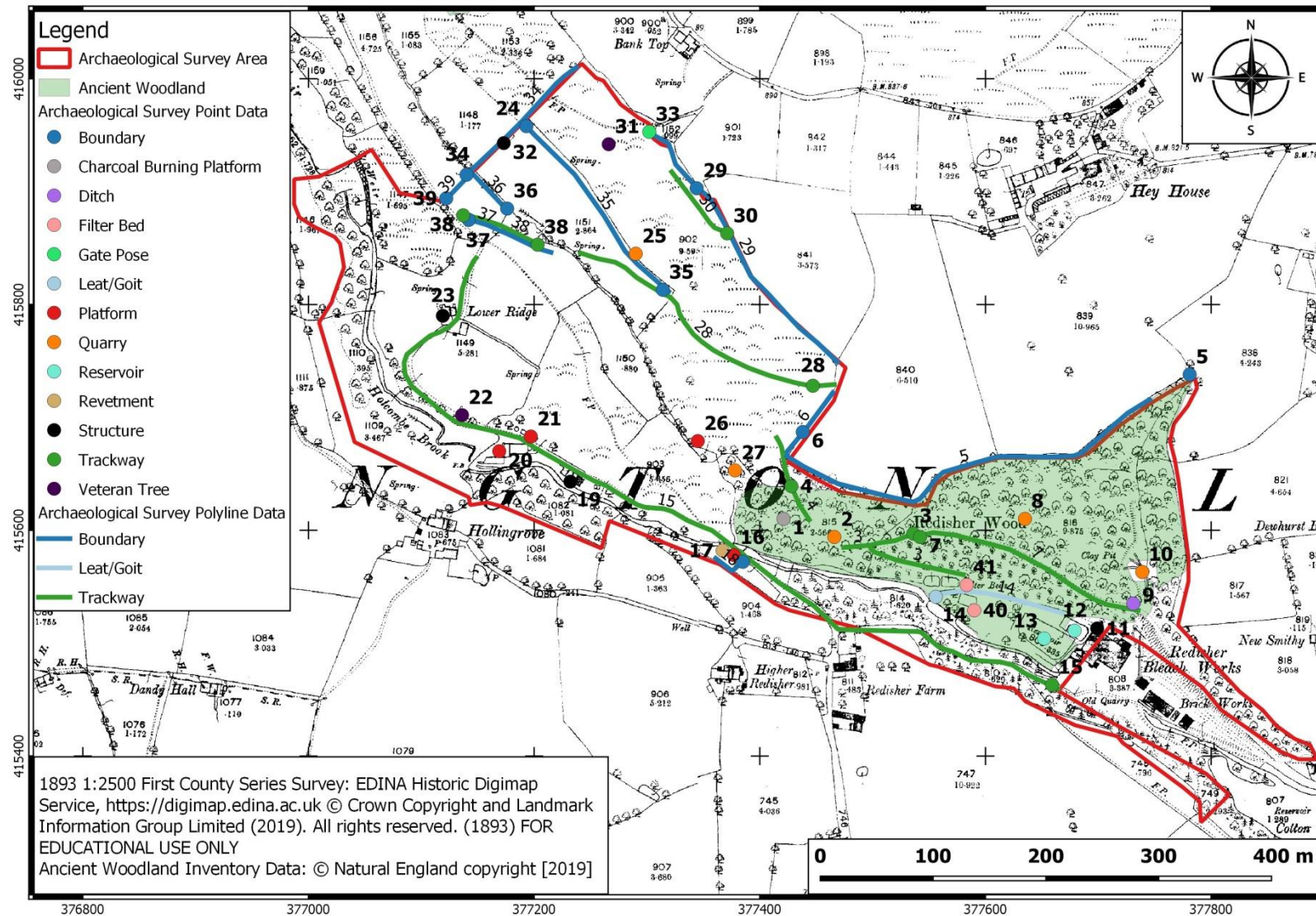
41	377586	41555		Filter Bed		Two filter beds located on the northern edge of a leat/goit that supplied Redisher Bleach Works. The western most filter beds is backfield, whereas the second remains open to a depth of 1.50m. The feature measures c. 6.0m east-west by 4.0m north-south.	Post-medieval	The feature is in a fair condition.	The feature should continue to be monitored.	Map Ref: 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey; Photograph Ref: P10406 56, P10406 57	Local
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## Appendix 2: Distribution Map



## Appendix 3: Distribution Historic Mapping

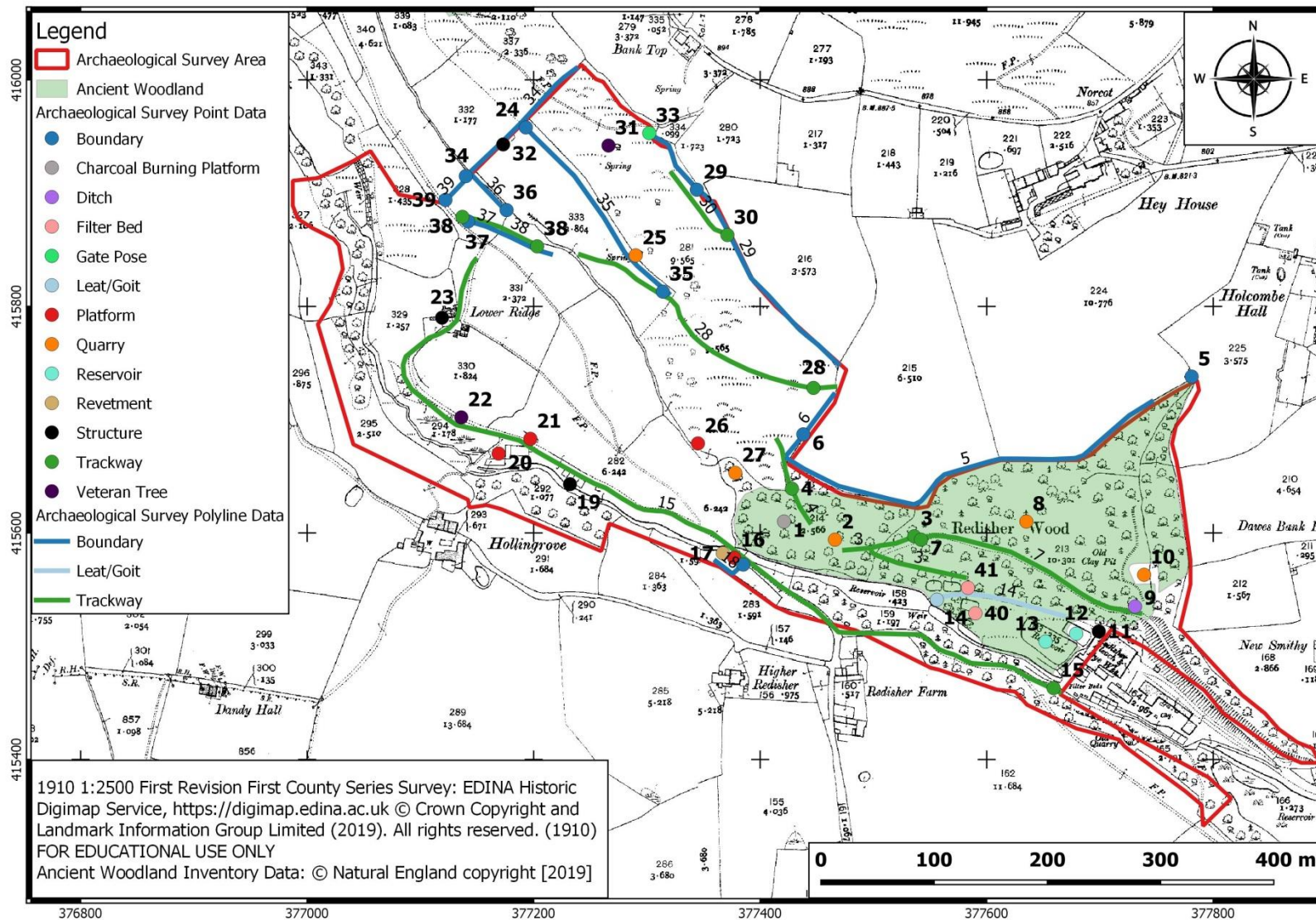
Reproduced from the 1893 1:2500 First County Series Survey





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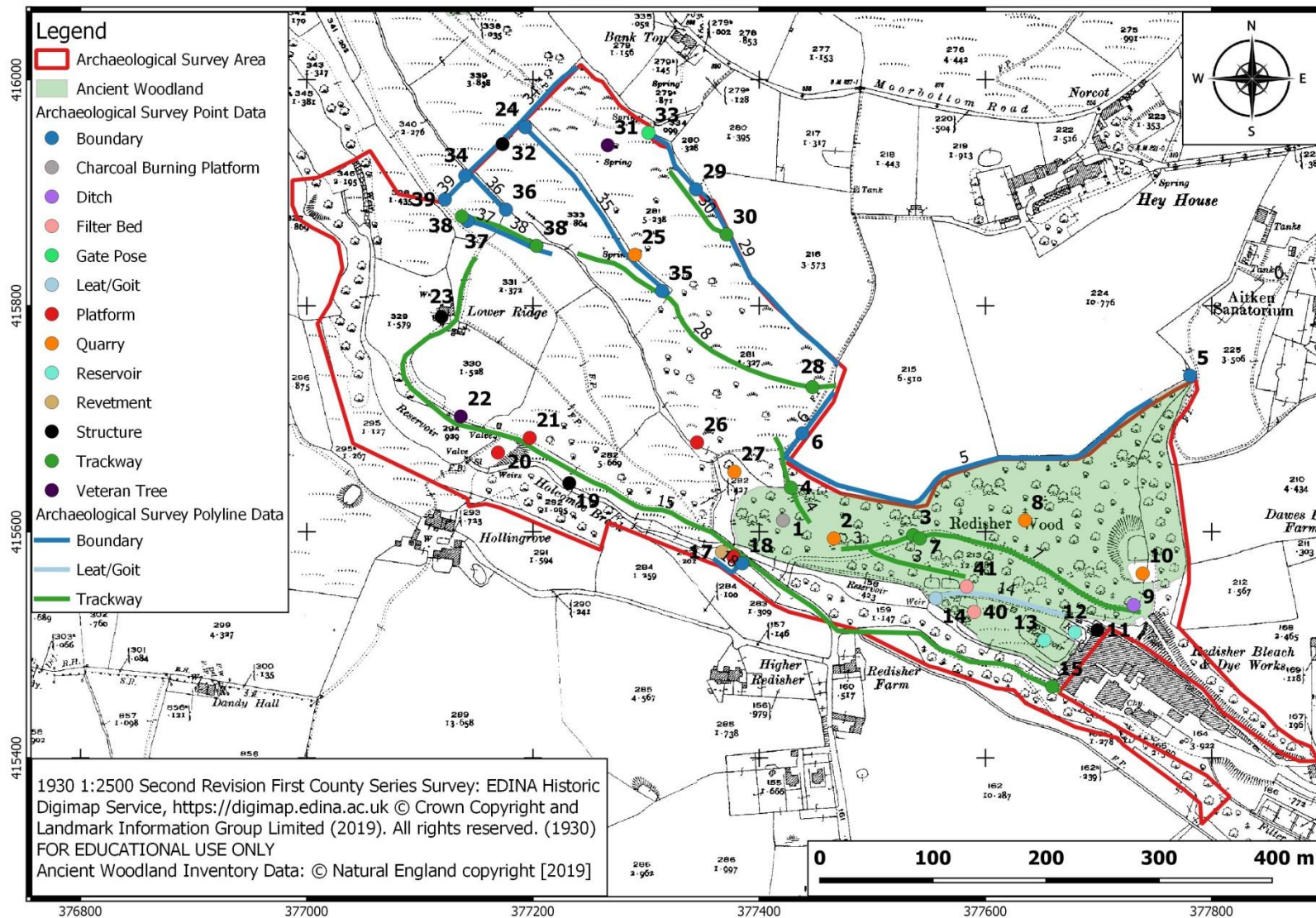
Reproduced from the 1910 1:2500 First Revision First County Series Survey





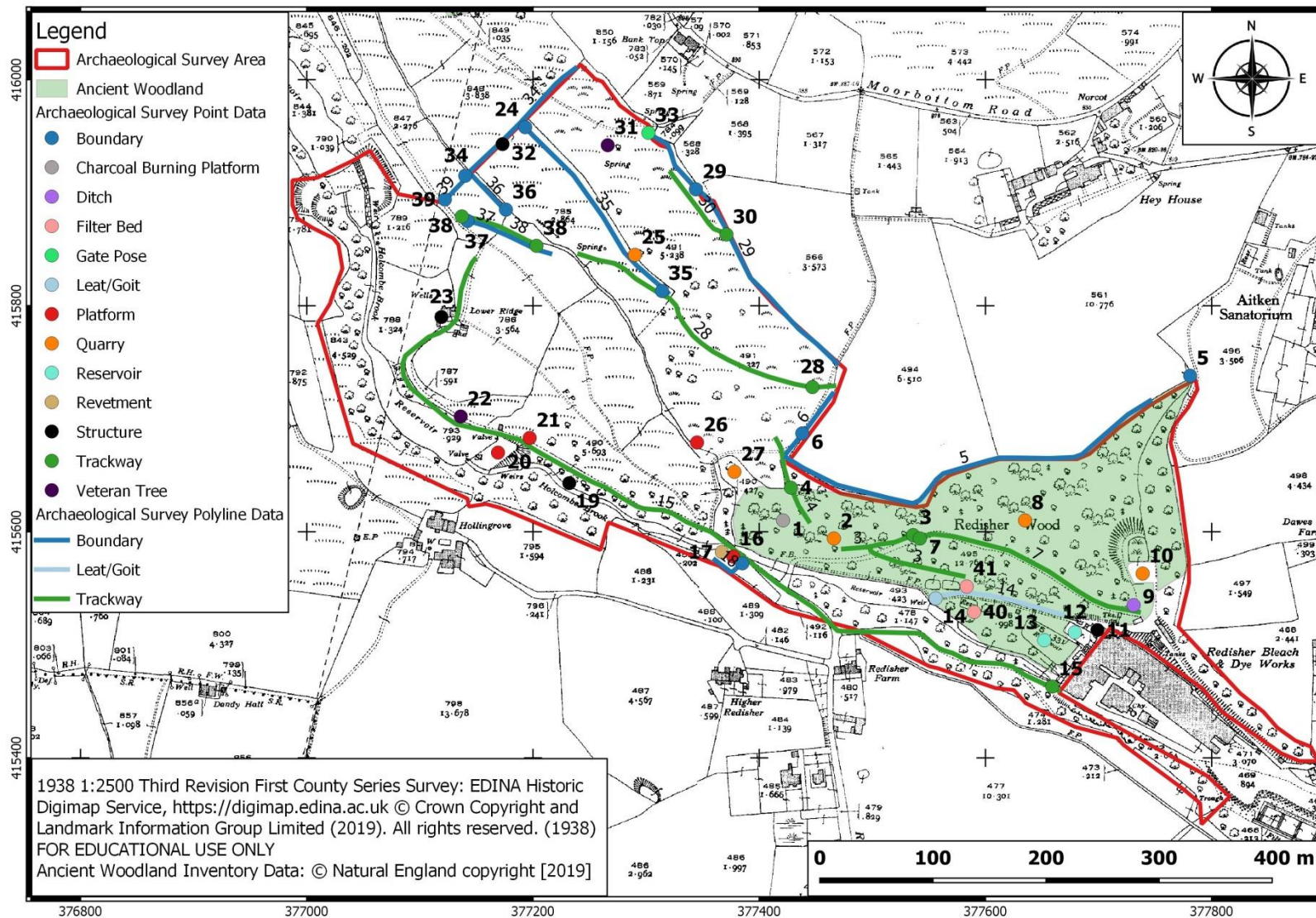
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*Reproduced from the 1938 1:2500 Third Revision First County Series Survey*



## ***Appendix 4: Digital Archive***

Included with this report is a CD-Rom which contains a digital archive for use by the landowner and regional Historic Environment Record.

The digital archive includes:

- PDF digital copy of this report – PP27-270319 BC Redisher Wood Report
- Excel survey database – PP27-270319 Archaeological Survey Database
- Digital photographic archive – PP27-270319 Archaeological Survey Photographs
- GIS Shapefiles of historic mapping data – PP27-270319 Archaeological Survey Shapefiles



## **Appendix 5: About the Author and Pennine Prospects**

*At the time of this reports production, the author Courtenay-Elle Crichton-Turley was in employment with Pennine Prospects as part of the Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage Project. Courtenay has been working within the field of archaeology for the last 11 years, in which time she has completed her Undergraduate degree at St Andrews University in Ancient History and Archaeology, her MA research track in Prehistory Archaeology at the University of Sheffield and her PhD in Archaeology and Computer Sciences also at the University of Sheffield. Alongside her degrees Courtenay has worked on both commercial and research excavations within the UK and Italy (2008-2016), lectured as a teaching fellow in archaeology, heritage and history at Bishop Grosseteste University, Lincoln (2017-present), served as Community Heritage Manager for the HLF Tinsley Time and Travel project, at Heeley City Farm (2018-2019) and worked as a freelance Heritage Consultant (2018-present) for a series of institutions including Magna, Rotherham, The Grimesthorpe Story Sway, Sheffield City Council, Report Writing and Digital Heritage for Pennine Prospect, and as a visiting tutor in Digital Heritage at the University of Sheffield. She is experienced in Digital Heritage specifically 3D processing, QGIS, desk-based assessments, heritage project management, research and community engagement and outreach.*

*Pennine Prospects is a unique rural regeneration company created in 2005 as a champion for the South Pennines, the dramatic upland landscape that stands prominently above the urban centres of Greater Manchester, the Lancashire valleys and West Yorkshire. It is an award-winning partnership organisation that has attracted over £5 million of national and European funding to deliver a wide range of projects aimed at promoting, protecting and enhancing the built, natural and cultural heritage of the South Pennines.*

*Pennine Prospects lies at the heart of a well-established partnership bringing together six local authorities, two water companies, government agencies and the voluntary sector. The company is strongly committed to sustainable development and enables partner organisations, local residents and businesses to maximise the benefit of the area's rich natural, cultural and heritage assets. Through its activities, Pennine Prospects supports the economy of the South Pennines by uncovering,*



*highlighting and promoting all that is special about the area. In addition, the company develops community projects, promotes access to the uplands and waterways and connects people with their landscape.*